# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,894—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 36 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY,

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. ROSETTA | 3502 | 600 | G. W. Brady | 28th Oct. |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | M. de Horne | 2nd Nov. |
| L. CLYDE | 4124 | 750 | L. M. Edmond | 9th ,, |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | C. R. Edwards | 16th ,, |
| L. MIRZAPORE | 3287 | 600 | C. G. Perrins | 23rd ,, |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 30th ,, |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every mail, and MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change into rail at Suez.

FROM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — HINDOSTAN | 3053 | 700 | E. G. Stead | .. 2nd Nov. |
| — ... | 3300 | 600 | A. Symons | ...16th ,, |
| — ... | 2384 | 500 | G. Scrivener | ...30th ,, |

Fares are now issued at greatly reduced rates Particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 21th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

| To all Ports of Italy. | | To Marseilles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class ...£ 300 | including wines. | I Class ...£ 320 | including wines. |
| II do.... 240 | | II do.... 200 | |
| III do.... 150 | With food. | III do.... 155 | With food. |

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on to Suez free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, every Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available 21 days.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa, | 1 Class | Calais Route, | £ 95 | Brighton Route | £ 0 |
| ,, | ...11 do. | do. | .. 70 | do. | .. 2 |
| From Naples, | 1 do. | do. | .. 145 | do. | .. 1 |
| ,, | ...11 do. | do. | .. 105 | do. | .. 2 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

### CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 300 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Name. | Tons. | H.P. | Comdr. | Sailing About 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. PERSIA ..... | 3,553 | 480 | R. Hutchinson | 3rd Nov. |
| s.s. ARMENIA.... | 3,393 | 420 | G. H. Read.. | 13th ,, |
| s.s. VICTORIA ... | 3,242 | 420 | John Craig.. | 3rd Dec. |

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Rewent st., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

### CLAN LINE.

THE fine new steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons Register, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 15th proximo. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Passage Money—Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

### AUCTION SALE OF A VESSEL AT AKYAB.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Austrian ship ERMINIA J., as she now lies on the beach in the Akyab harbour, including her spars, sails, chains, anchors, boats, stores, provisions, &c. For further particulars, apply to MOHR BROTHERS and Co., AKYAB, Agents for owners.

### POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIRE-WORKS on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1883.

### THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for the Company will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1883, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby-row.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C. E. the Company's Engineer and Architect, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingurla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,420 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Ras, and Bureh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1883. Agents

### FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1.4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LOCKETS,

Silver, Gold and Jewelled of the best London Manufacture in the newest Designs,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 250 each.

Jewellery of every description on sale by TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

### LETTS'S DIARIES

For 1884,
At Ten Annas to the Shilling for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FINEST VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO,

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

Per Pound Rs. 2-4, Cash.

### TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES

Of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

### BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SARDINE CASES

Of handsomely chased Plate or Cut-glass mounted in Plate.

Each from Rs. 22 to Rs. 38, Cash.

### SARDINE TONGS,

Each Rs. 5, Cash.

### ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lenses.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### BEST ELECTRO-PLATED OVAL SIDE DISHES

of Beaded, Threaded, Fluted and other patterns, forming at pleasure four dishes.

Per Pair from Rs. 125 to Rs. 225, Cash.

### OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,

Forming at pleasure 1 each open and covered Dishes, with Drainer.

Each Rs. 38, Cash.

### ROUND BACON DISHES,

With Drainer and Cover.

Each Rs. 58, Cash.

### ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

Of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

### KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding.—*A. S. E. M.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen case, cash, Rs. 22-8.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## NEW GOODS!

## ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a fine and varied ASSORTMENT added to each Department of their WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, and they respectfully invite inspection of the same. Gentlemen proceeding to Europe, Australia or elsewhere can be supplied with all the suitable WARM UNDER-CLOTHING, WARM SUITS, THICK ULSTER OVER COATS, MAUDS, RUGS, MUFFLERS, &c., &c., at the shortest possible notice.

## ASQUITH AND LORD,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

## SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. The lenses are cut with great precision and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Gold Frames ..... | Rs. 27 0 |
| In Aluminium Frames ..... | ,, 6 0 |
| In Blue Steel Frames ..... | ,, 6 0 |

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses .. | Rs. 5 0 |
| (Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.) | |

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face..... | Rs. 26 0 |
| In Silver Gilt Frames ..... | ,, 10 0 |
| In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ..... | ,, 9 0 |

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses .... | Rs. 5 0 |
| Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments riveted on lens.. ..... | ,, 3 0 |

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of these always in stock.

## KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

## CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass aside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glas on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.

They are in stock—

| | |
|---|---|
| In white metal cases ..... | Rs. 70 |
| ,, Sterling silver cases ..... | ,, 80 |

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## RIPON IRON-WORKS, FRERE-ROAD, NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despach.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our Mr. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

## DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

## ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| DIAMOND HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND CLUSTER | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND SOLITAIRE | RINGS. |
| RUBY HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| EMERALD HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |

### WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

## C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA.
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

## LAWN-TENNIS, CRICKET, OR CLUB KIT.

| | Nett Cash prices. |
|---|---|
| Coats, in all the various Club Colours..... | Rs. 18 to Rs. 21 0 |
| Cricketing Suits, Fine Saxony (Soap Shrunk)..... | ,, 26 4 |
| Extra Superfine Cashmere (Soap Shrunk)..... | ,, 31 8 |
| White Saxony Shirts, with Collars attached, each..... | ,, 7 14 |

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

## HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

## THORPE & CO.,

### TAILORS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all Departments.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford-cords all Shades, also the New Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Wax-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges, Broad Cloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article, French Cambrics, Silk and Wool, and Wove Flannel, all thoroughly shrunk.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Lamb's-wool and Hand Knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARVES, TIES, &c.

Knot Scarves, Pin Scarves, Bows, &c., &c., all of the latest fashions, Braces, French and English Kid Gloves, Gent.'s White, Lavender, Drabs assorted, Dog-skin, Ringwood, Cloth and White Lisle.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felts, Drab, Brown, etc., for evening wear, Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets, Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belt, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS AND MAUDS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down, Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.

Travellers arriving in Bombay or Homeward bound will find every requisite at this Establishment.

## THORPE & CO.,

### GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP & CO.'S HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

| | Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| HOUSEHOLD CLARET, of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine .....per doz. | 10 0 | 5 8 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC, (J.J. Bordes). A very fine pure matured table Wine ..... ,, | 15 0 | 8 8 |
| CHATEAU LAFITTE, (J. J. Bordes). An after dinner Wine of superior character. ,, | 30 0 | ... |
| CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE, (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids ... ... ... ,, | 50 0 | ... |
| HOUSEHOLD CLARET, in Hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each Hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing.....per hog. | 200 | ... |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### APERIENT MINERAL WATERS.

THESE natural remedies are now universally recommended in cases of Chronic Constipation, Liver and other functional disorders. The following, Imported from the Springs, are warranted fresh:—

VICTORIA WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Professor Douglas Maclagan, Dr. Oscar Widmann, "The Practitioner," The Hospital Staff, Lemberg, and many other authorities. Litre bottles Re. 1-4 each.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER (Hungarian) recommended by Drs. Marion Sims, Scanzoni, Macnamara, Roberts, Macpherson, Aitkin, and others, and by the Medical Press. Imperial pints Re. 1, quarts Re. 1-4 each.

TARASP WATER (Swiss) recommended by Dr. Pernisch and by several eminent Bombay Practitioners. Imperial pints 14 annas each.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER (German) recommended by Sir Henry Thompson, the late Baron Liebig, and the Medical Press. Imperial pints 12 as. each.

CARLSBAD WA... by the Medical ... Litre bottles Re. ... For Antacid and ...

KEMP ...
SASSOO...

## NOTICES.

### SEWAGE WORKS FOR SIMLA.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWAGE WORKS for Simla. Full particulars can be learned on application to

H. B. GOAD,
Secretary to the Municipality.

Simla, 18th Oct., 1883.

### CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

NEW COALING STATION at PERIM HARBOUR, on the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mendeb.

BEST CARDIFF COAL SUPPLIED, with despatch, on the shortest notice, and on the most favourable Aden terms and prices. Ships desiring to coal should fly a red flag at the foremast head by day, or burn two blue lights forward at night. Pilots, if wanted, will be supplied free of charge.

THE PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are required before noon on the 26th instant for the ERECTION of a CANOPY with suitable decorations required in connection with the arrangements now being made in the Government Dockyard for the RECEPTION of their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT. Full details can be had on application at the Office of the STAFF OFFICER of the Dockyard.

H. A. STREET,
for Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

### BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received [illegible] the SUPPLY of 3,000 (three thousand) tons SOUTH WALES COAL and 500 (five hundred) DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, by the Port Storekeeper, Railway Department, and will be opened by [illegible] presence of such of the tenderers as may choose, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 27th October, 1883.

No tender will be considered unless [illegible] prescribed form and accompanied by [illegible] earnest deposit in cash or currency [illegible]

The tenders will be submitted to [illegible] Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, and [illegible] communicated as soon as possible, probably November, 1883.

The Manager reserves [illegible] of rejecting all the tenders.

For full particulars [illegible] tender, apply at the office of the Port Storekeeper, Railway Department, 19, Apollo-street, Fort.

### SALE OF L... UNDER... [illegible] ...DY SEA FACE.

Government TENDERS [illegible] PURCHASE of SIXTEEN [illegible] dwelling houses on the Kennedy Sea Face, on the west side of, and between the [illegible]-road Stations of the B. B. and [illegible]

[illegible] for lease and conditions of sale [illegible] ation at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for purchase of [illegible] ground on Kennedy Sea Face," to be delivered [illegible] office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on or before the 5th of November, 1883.

Deposits of Rupees 500 in cash as earnest-money should accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, [illegible] Tender has been accepted, the Tenderer shall [illegible] refuse to sign and complete the agreement [illegible]; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of Bombay, who reserve the right to reject all [illegible], and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

[illegible]bay, 6th October, 1883.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF
IOLANTHE,
IOLANTHE, IOLANTHE,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
AND
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS,
OF
ANY OF SULLIVAN'S OPERAS.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
BY
HER MAURICE FREYBERGER.
Act I—A SYLVAN GLADE.
Act II—THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, LONDON, BY NIGHT.
MOONLIGHT EFFECTS.
FULL CHORUS OF FAIRIES.
FULL CHORUS OF PEERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

### THE EDEN THEATRE,
(OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER.)

PROPRIETOR. .....JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER ..... T. W. HUBBARD.

COMMENCE AT 9-15.
NOVEL, VARIED AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
LURLINE, LURLINE, LURLINE, LURLINE — TO-NIGHT at the "EDEN." — NICOLO, NICOLO, NICOLO, NICOLO.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
This entertainment has SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, the entire performance being given by Ladies and has been witnessed by the LEADING FAMILIES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.
NONE SHOULD MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY & MOST WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Children under 12 half price to all classes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reserved Seats..... | Rs. 3. |
| Second Seats..... | Re. 1. |
| Back Seats.. ..... | As. 8. |

Doors will open at 8-45 ; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Linen damask for table cloth, 66" wide .....per yard | 1 4 |
| " " " 58" ..... " " | 1 0 |
| " n pkins .....per doz | 2 0 |
| American drill suits, good fit .....per suit | 5 0 |
| Tweed coat and trowsers .. .....at Rs. 10, 12 and 15 | 0 |
| Cashmere .. .....at Rs. 20 and 25 | 0 |
| Broad cloth dress & evening suits at Rs. 50, 60, 70 and 80 | 0 |
| Coloured broad cloth for Parsee coats, per coat .....at Rs. and 7 | 0 |
| Felt hats, by Ellwood .....per doz Rs. 36 | 0 |
| Coloured and white shirts .. per pair Rs. 6 and 10 | 0 |
| " shoes ..per pair Rs. 5 and 6 | 0 |
| Ladies' boots, cloth and kid .. " " 5 and 6 | 0 |
| " shoes .. and patent leather .. " " 4 and 5 | 0 |
| " ostrich feathers, white and black, each .. | 3 and 4 0 |
| " silk gloves, 4 and 6 buttons .. " | 1 0 |
| Baby's christening cloaks and frocks, different prices | |
| " fancy worked muslin frocks, each Rs. 4 to 5 | 0 |
| Warm shawls .....at Rs. 5 to 10 | 0 |

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
Meadow-street, Fort, 26th October, 1883.

### COOPER AND COMPANY.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Bradshaw's Anglo-German Phrase Book:..... | 0 10 |
| Bradshaw's Anglo-Spanish Phrase Book: | 0 10 |
| Galton's Hints to Travellers..... | 1 8 |

BAEDEKER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium and Holland..... | 3 4 | Southern Italy and Sicily ..... | 4 8 |
| Central Italy ..... | 3 12 | Norway and Sweden.. | 5 12 |
| Eastern Alps ..... | 3 12 | Palestine and Syria... | 13 4 |
| Lower Egypt and the | | Paris and its Environs. | 3 12 |
| Peninsula of Sinai.. | 9 8 | Rhine ..... | 3 12 |
| Northern Germany.... | 3 12 | Switzerland ..... | 4 8 |

MURRAY'S HAND-BOOKS.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria and Tunis.... | 6 4 | Rome ..... | 6 4 |
| Bengal..... | 12 8 | Russia, Poland, Finland.. | 11 4 |
| Bombay ..... | 9 8 | South Italy and Naples | 6 4 |
| Central Italy..... | 6 4 | Spain, 2 vols..... | 12 8 |
| Denmark..... | 3 12 | Southern Germany, | |
| France, 2 vols..... | 9 8 | Austria, &c. | 6 4 |
| Holland and Belgium. | 3 12 | Sweden..... | 3 12 |
| Madras ..... | 9 8 | Switzerland, Savoy, | |
| Mediterranean.... | 12 8 | Piedmont, 2 vols.... | 6 4 |
| Northern Italy..... | 6 4 | Syria and Palestine.. | 12 8 |
| Norway ..... | 5 12 | Turkey in Asia, Constantinople, Cyprus, &c..... | 9 8 |
| Portugal, Spain, | 7 8 | | |
| Rhine, and North Germany..... | 6 4 | | |

### COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.
THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Tonic Balls, Diuretic Balls. — Condition Balls, Worm Balls, Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.
James' Blistering Ointment, Leaning's Essence, Calvert's Dog Soap, Naldire's Dog Soap. — McDougall's Carbolic Ointment, Ellman's Embrocation, Calvert's Soft Soap, Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenova.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskeleserizo.
Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Small Bottles ..... | Re. 0 14 |
| Large Bottles ..... | Re. 1 8 |

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
and all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

| No. | 000 | 00 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 7-8 | 9-8 | 12-8 | 17-8 | 24-8 |
| Capacity ½ gall. | 1½ galls. | 2½ gall. | 3½ galls. | 5 galls. | |

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCH ..... | Cuppe..... | Muller. |
| OVERTURE..... | Original ..... | Helligc. |
| DUET ..... | Mamadiere..... | Verdi. |
| VALSE ..... | Erinnerungen Josef Strauss. | Fabsch. |
| OVERTURE..... | Semiramide..... | Rossini. |
| QUADRILLE..... | Weben and Schweben..... | Bixner. |
| | PARTIE II. | |
| POTPOURRI..... | Trovatore..... | Verdi. |
| VALSE..... | Boccacio..... | Strauss. |
| CAVATINA..... | Maria di Rudens..... | Donizetti. |
| GALOP..... | In der Restauration..... | Wiedemann |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p.m.
Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st November next, the PRICE OF ICE, in quantities under 50 lbs., will be HALF AN ANNA A POUND. Purchasers of Ice in quantities of 50 lbs. or over, at a time, will be allowed a discount of one pie a pound.
It is the intention of the Company to adhere to the above rates until next hot season, when the rates will be reduced unless the Company is in the meantime threatened with probable oppositions.
By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 25th October 1883.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S.S. "WERNETH HALL."
NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO from LIVERPOOL, per s. s. "WERNETH HALL," transhipped at Lisbon and brought on to Bombay by the s. s. "ASTON HALL," and consignees whose goods are missing, are hereby requested to send in to the undersigned not later than the 25th November, proximo, the net market values of their goods, together with Invoices, account sales, if any, and survey reports, in order to have the net contributing value to General Average determined and the claims for missing goods properly adjusted and certified to by Messrs. LIDDETTER and STEAD, Average Adjusters.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for the Hall Line of steamers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWA COMPANY NOTICE.
RATES FOR GRAIN AND SEEDS.
ON and after the first November next the charges for CARRIAGE of GRAIN and SEED to Bombay will be REDUCED as shown below :—

| | Per Maund. Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| From Jabalpur and all stations up to agdal inclusive ..... | From 0 10 9 | to 0 9 6 |
| From Nagpur and all stations up to Jalamb, including Khamgam .. | From 0 10 3 | to 0 9 6 |
| From Oomrawattee ..... | From 0 10 3 | to 0 9 9 |

The rates from other stations remain the same.
E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay Terminus, 25th Oct. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REDUCTION OF RATE FOR CARRIAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.
ON and after the 1st November next, the RATES for KEROSINE OIL booked over this Railway and through to foreign lines will be REDUCED as under, viz. :—
At owner's risk from Second to First Class.
At Company's risk from Third to Second Class.
The reduced rates from Bombay (Ward's Bunder) to the following junctions with Foreign Lines, are as under :

| | Owner's risk. Per Maund. | Company's risk. Per Maund. |
|---|---|---|
| | First Class. | Second Class. |
| Wadi (Junction for Nizam's State Railway)..... | Rs. 0 12 3 | Rs. 1 0 11 |
| Wurdah (Junction for Wurdah Coal St. Railway)... | Rs. 0 15 1 | Rs. 1 5 1 |
| Nazpur (Junction for Nagpur and Chattisgurh St. Railway)..... | Rs. 1 0 6 | Rs. 1 7 2 |
| Khandwa (Junction for Rajputana-Malwa Railway).. | Rs. 0 11 7 | Rs. 0 15 11 |
| Jabalpur (Junction for East Indian Railway) ..... | Rs. 1 3 4 | Rs. 1 11 3 |
| Raichur (Junction for Madras Railway) ..... | Rs. 0 14 3 | Rs. 1 0 14 |

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY!
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company in Church Gate-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1883, for the purpose of passing the following special resolutions in order to supply commissions in the special resolution which was passed at a meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st day of October 18 3, and which is to be confirmed at a meeting to be held on the 27th day of October 1883, and to define more accurately the powers which are to be possessed by the Directors and Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, respectively.
(1.) That the following clause which comprises the provisions contained in the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th clauses of the said special resolution be introduced instead of the said clauses into the Articles of Association of the Company and be the first portion of the Article numbered 78.
"The Board of Directors shall superintend and control the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents in their management, and conduct of the Company's business so far as concerns the principles upon and manner in which it shall be transacted and shall have the power to sell, mortgage or let on lease any of the Company's land, buildings or other property including the unallotted shares, and to raise or borrow money from time to time on Bonds, Debentures, Promissory notes or Bills of Exchange or by receiving advances with or without security, and to take on lease land or building, or both, for the use of the Company as occasion shall require. To insure or keep insured if deemed expedient, all or any of the buildings, machinery, goods, stores, produce and other articles of the Company, either separately or conjointly, for such period and to such extent as they shall think proper, and to sell, assign, surrender or discontinue any policies of assurance effected in pursuance of this power ; to purchase the reversion or reversions and otherwise to acquire the freehold or fee simple of all or any of the lands of the Company for the time being held by them under lease or for an estate less than a freehold estate. To execute all deeds, agreements, contracts, receipts and other documents which may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Company. To compromise any debt or claim or to give time to any debtor for the payment of any debt ; to invest the funds of the Company from time to time in such securities (other than share in the Company,) as the Board may determine and to vary such investments. To enter into any agreement with Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for the management of the Company's business as provided by clauses hereinafter mentioned, and to be numbered 79, 81 and 85 in the Articles of Association. To enter into a contract with the said K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for leasing bales pressed by the said Company, such contract to be at the rate of 3¾ annas per bale and to be for a term of ten years."
(2.) "That the remainder of Article No. 78 shall be word for word similar to the latter portion of the article originally numbered 78 beginning with the words, 'To set a ide from time to time' up to the end of it."
(3.) "The paras of the said special resolution, relating to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, &c., the paras beginning with the words 'The firm' and ending with the word 'establishment' shall form clause No. 79 of the Articles of Association of the Company."
(4.) "That clause Nos. 81 and 85 of the Articles of Association are hereby expunged, and that the following para shall form clause No. 81 of the Articles of Association—that is to say 'Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. shall be authorized to sign cheques on behalf of the Company and operate on the Banking account of the Company.'"
(5.) "The following clause shall form clause No. 85 of the Articles of Association, *viz* :—
"The business of the Company shall be managed and carried on by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents under the control and subject to the directions of the Board of Directors, but the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents shall have full power to enter into any contracts and arrange terms regarding work to be done for the Company's constituents or in the regular course of business. The Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents shall also have full power from time to time to elect, appoint and discharge all the officers and servants of the Company except the Directors, Auditors and Solicitors of the Company, and to fix their salaries and remuneration, except that the salary of any person in the employ of the Company who is to earn more than rupees 100 per month shall be fixed subject to the sanction of the Board of Directors."
(6.) "The following words shall be added at the end of clause No. 66 in the Articles of Association :—
"Nothing in this Article shall apply to any of the partners in the firm of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. hereinafter mentioned or to the partners in whatever firm shall be the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company for the time being so far as regards the contracts entered into work done or profits made by the firm as such Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents."
(7.) "That all acts done and proceedings taken by the Directors be ween the date of the passing of the aforesaid special resolution and the passing and confirming of these special resolutions, in so far as the same are consistent with the powers originally given to them by the Articles of Association of the Company, are hereby ratified and confirmed."
By order of the Board,
RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE,
Manager of the Company in Bombay.
The Broach Cotton Company's Office, Bombay, October 1883.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.
REQUIRED a LADY who, for the work's sake, would be willing to Superintend the Girls Department of the Cathedral High School, and take charge of a Boarding Establishment in connection with that School. Apply by letter with references to the undersigned.
F. L. SHARPIN,
Honorary Secretary.
29, Marine Lines.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per share, being at the rate of Five per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June last, and the same will be payable to the shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 9th November, 1883. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.
JAMES TOD,
Agent.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now exceeded by the Public to be far superior to all others. They are simply perfect. They are perfectly simple For cash or on hire. Price list post free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA BANKS for Mahableshwar ready said., at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST UNPACKED Moustache Guard Cups and Saucers, Fancy Centre-pieces, and many other fancy articles for presentation.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

CRAWFORD'S WHISKEY.—Fresh supply has ARRIVED.—FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

WANTED, a HOUSE in the Marine Lines for a month or longer. Address I. L., care of *Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

LOST, a BANK of ENGLAND NOTE for £5, No. 93K 77385 ; payment stopped. The present possessor is requested to communicate with 2, Office of this paper.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN (on the Church Plateau), is NOW OPEN.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BALHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Mess dow-street.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £576,000 per annum.

GREAT BARGAIN in real silver watch chain; with spring swivels, at Rs. 7 each.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

FOR SALE, CARTRIDGES for the Morriss aiming and sighting apparatus. Price Rs. 2 per 100. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Cloaking, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 1, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES in Paris Sweets, Xmas Cards, Mechanical Toys, Photo. Albums, Perambulators, Spring and Rocking Horses, Steam Toys. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 3, Meadow-street.

POCKET MAP of POONA and the COUNTRY AROUND. The most complete and reliable Map yet published. Issued by W. MUSKETT, Editor, *Poona Observer*, and sold by all Booksellers. Price Re. 1-8.

MAHABLESHWAR READY MADE DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, a commodious DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SOCIAL MEETING with Tea, Music, and Addresses in the Hall, Apollo-street, on FRIDAY next, at 8 p.m. Open to all, members under, on Admission by Ticket, at eight Annas each, to ladies. To be had of the Superintendent at the Rooms, at the Treasurer's, and at the doors on Friday.—W. HOGG, Society, Honorary Secretary. N, Joint

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Askari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Acts. These Acts are interleaved, ready to receive future notes.

MUSCAT HULWAH, in tins, Re. 1 each. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street, Fort.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. has no equal
AS a REMEDY for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT
A FRESH STOCK OF
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed.)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES
OF THE CELEBRATED
G. B. D. BRAND.
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
MOUNTED CLAY PIPES
In innumerable varieties, and
Pipes of all devices and kinds.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
in plain and fancy leathers.
CIGARETTE MACHINES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHIBOUKS,
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
&c., &c.
Forming the most extensive and unequalled selection of
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
ever imported ; personally selected by the undersigned in Vienna, Paris, and London, and comprising all the latest Novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME) too numerous to particularize.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Departure of English Mail, 5 p.m.
Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Apollo-bunder, 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Minnesingers, Marine-lines, 9-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th :—Venetia (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—I. G. S. Nagmar and I. G. Ship Czarewitch, Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Punjab (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia entered the dock yesterday.

DEWALI HOLIDAYS.—These holidays begin to-morrow, and terminate next Wednesday, 31st proximo.

FALL OF A SHED.—A shed on Argyle-road, belonging to Hajee Bowla, fell in at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. No one was injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—Premabhai, a girl aged four years, accidentally fell out of a window on the second storey of a house, at Bengalpoora, on Wednesday. She sustained serious injuries to her person.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Issoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing eleven annas in cash from Vitho Dhondeeba, living at Tardeo. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SAD ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday evening, before Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Robert Chisholm, who under circumstances already reported, died at that hospital yesterday morning. The verdict returned by the jury was that the deceased met his death by the fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall down a staircase.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Succaram Bhicoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of breaking into a house near the Musjid railway station, and stealing therefrom postage stamps and envelopes, books, papers, cash, and pen-knives, of the collective value of Rs. 51, the property of Jaita Doolub. The prisoner, being an old thief, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Gooroopu Baila Bappa Jottee, living at Pydhownee, has reported to the police the theft of a box containing cash and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 26, from his premises, on Wednesday night last.—Sally Mahomed Rubboo, living at 3rd street, Cammateepoora, has reported the loss on Wednesday of Rs. 140 in currency notes while in company with a man named Shaik Ahmed, who has since absconded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of the silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th October was Rs. 44,75,147 ; in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 10,93,59 . New coin paid during the week, Rs. 8,00,000, and standard silver issued for private work Rs. 5. The balance left was Rs. 47,68,73 . There is in addition Rs. 12,81,023 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Bundoo Raghoo, a noted character, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a dhotur, valued at 10 annas and 6 pie, belonging to Narayen Anunt. The prisoner was further charged in respect of three other cases of theft. These cases were remanded for further hearing *sine die*, pending the disposal of the first case at the Sessions.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Damodar Vishram, late Salt Inspector, Sea Coast, Sind, having been convicted under Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Ganesh Trimbak Gunputi, late a Round-Guard in the Nassick Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE MURDER AT BYCULLA FLATS.—Bhugwandeen Roopa, a dhobie, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of Radha, the wife of his brother. Mr. Little, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The evidence adduced for the prosecution was similar to that taken before the Coroner, and which has already been reported. The prisoner was formally committed for trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

SUSPECTED POISONING.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Cowasjee Patel Hospital, on the body of Sulliman Kassum, aged twenty-one years. Deceased on the 24th instant was removed from the verandah of a house in Memonwada, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. When taken to hospital he said that he had eaten a quantity of *halwa* which was given him by his master, Seedick Sally Mahomed, and a man named Oosman Abba. He died in hospital later. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry.

RAMA BAI PANDITA.—A Poona correspondent writes :—"In connection with the intelligence of Pundita Rama Bai's baptism, the Poonaites still entertain a doubt about the fact. A vernacular paper says that perhaps it is a trick of the missionaries to start a *gup*, and thereby to induce the Pundita to accept Christianity. When the Pundita was in Poona, she many a time protested against Christianity, and therefore little or very little probability about her reported conversion to Christianity. Anyhow, we must wait until the particulars arrive from England either through herself or Father Page, who, according to the *Dnyanodaya*, telegraphed the intelligence of her baptism, and promised to send also the particulars by the next mail. The Pundita is the widow of a Baboo in Bengal who died two years ago. She came a widow to Poona, where she founded the Arya Mahila Samaj, and wrote a book called the Stri Dharma Niti."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 23rd October, was 309, being 11 less than in the previous week, 59 less than the week ending 24th October, 1882, and 85 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 310 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 21·31, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 61 deaths from remittent fever, 7 more than in the previous week, and 36 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 56, 30, and 6 respectively, as compared with 65, 20, and 14 in the same time last year. The deaths from cholera in the week under notice were 1, against 3 in the week previous, and 1 in the same time last year.

SALVATION ARMY.—"Major" Tucker has issued a circular from which we extract the following :—"It has now become absolutely necessary for us to establish a permanent Head Quarters and Training Home. For this purpose we have secured on a ten years' lease, for a monthly rental of Rs. 250, a large building, newly erected, situated on the Esplanade, within almost a stone's throw of the celebrated Crawford Market, in a position admirably suited for our purposes. It is a large, substantial, two-storeyed, semi-stone-faced building, with a frontage of one hundred feet, and adjoins the Boree-bunder Terminus. Hitherto we have been compelled to send out officers into the towns and villages without any proper trial or training at all, and this has been very detrimental to our work, and would be still more so in the future. At the same time, we are about to secure suitable premises for a Women's Training Home, which will be under the direction of Miss Florence Hope Cases, as Principal, assisted by Captain Martha Thompson, as Vice-Principal. The whole arrangements will be under the direct supervision of Mrs. Tucker, and the Home will be opened about the middle of November."

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE POLICE.

INSPECTOR RENNIE and Constable Guider, together with three sepoys, named Ladoo, Succaram, and Rowjee, were again before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, charged with assaulting three Borahs, by name Abdoolli Allibhoy, Adamjee, Jeevajee and Jafferjee Adamjee, on the 14th August last, in Baba Dhuboo-street.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the first two complainants ; the third complainant was unrepresented. Mr. Russell, barrister, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Superintendent Brewin. Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister, represented the two European officers ; and Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, defended the sepoys.

The court was again densely crowded by spectators.

Rustomjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, in reply to Mr. Brown, deposed to driving through Baba Dhuboo-street at the time of the disturbance, when about thirty or fifty Borahs stopped his carriage and requested him to get out. One Borah, who had a bleeding cut on the back of his head, was being carried out into the street by three European constables. There were between 250 and 300 persons on the scene.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, witness said he did not see any sepoys about the shop. The Borah was dropped by the police constables into the street. Adamjee was the Borah whom the constables lifted into the carriage. He remembered purchasing a pony lately from one Mr. McDonald, but he did not pay for it partly with pictures and partly with money. He also remembered having been sued in the Small Causes Court by a chunam merchant for chunam supplied. He swore that he did not receive the chunam, but the judge refused to believe him, and gave a decree for the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balcrishna, witness said Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for him in the chunam case at the Small Cause Court, and had to levy an attachment against him in execution of his decree.

Jafferjee Adamjee was recalled by Mr. Brown with the object of proving that he went to the house of Luximan, his servant, to summon him as a witness, but was unable to find him.

Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, M. D., identified the person in court to whom he had given a certificate on the afternoon of the 15th August last. He had a mark on the top of the head on the right side. It was a ragged sort of a mark or wound, and it had been bleeding. Both his arms and his fingers bore marks of "big strikes." There was also a mark, almost bleeding, on one of the hips. On the left side of the chest there was a slight swelling and discolouration of the skin, which was painful. There were also some marks on the legs which witness did not remember. The man was very much agitated, and his pulse was 116° to 120°. Witness was of opinion that the man had been severely handled, and that the case was one which needed prompt treatment. He appeared to have received blows from broad sticks. The wound in the head must have been, he thought, caused by a stick or some blunt instrument. Witness did not prescribe for him the same day beyond ordering fomentation. The swelling on the side must have been caused by some indirect violence. Witness saw the patient the next day with Dr. Blaney, in consultation with whom he gave the certificate produced in court. Witness then prescribed for him, and he was still under his treatment. His pulse that morning was between 108° and 112°. Witness went that morning to the complainant's foundry to notice more particularly the iron wheel referred to in the case. It was fixed to a stand placed on the ground. The edges of the tier were sharp. It was not possible that the wound on the complainant's head could have been caused by colliding with any part of the wheel.

Cross-examined.—The wound is not on the top of the complainant's head, but almost near it. If the head was bent towards the wheel, a collision would cause a wound ; but not a wound of the character the complainant had received.

To the court.—If a man was clinging to the wheel, and three Europeans were pulling him away from it, his head could not receive such a wound by colliding with the wheel. Witness had made an experiment in the matter that morning. (A laugh.)

Cross-examination continued.—If the man was clinging on and bending, a collision with the wheel might cause a wound, but not so high on the temple. Witness could not say that it is utterly impossible. He could not say if the wheel was this morning in the exact position in which it was in the original shop. The wound was not of a trivial character. He believed the wound did not turn out to be of a trivial character. It healed within a week. Adamjee was not a strong man now ; before the wound he was a strong man. Adamjee had broad (about two inches) marks like stripes on both his arms. They were black. These blows must have been delivered by broad sticks. A stick about an inch in diameter would cause such blows. Witness had not devoted himself to that part of medical jurisprudence that rel

chief claim to speak with authority on the subject at issue. In other words, the meeting failed to produce on the mind of the country the effect it was expected to produce, because, rather than in spite, of its composition. If there is one thing which, more than another, it behoves returned Anglo-Indians to remember, but which, though it is constantly being forced upon them, they are, not unnaturally slow to realise, it is that they are regarded by their countrymen at home as a peculiar people.

So far as there is any justification for this feeling, it is to be found in facts which redound in no way to their discredit. To the comparative freedom from insular narrowness which they share in common with other travelled Englishmen and which is in itself an offence to people possessed with a profound sense of the perfection of home ideas and institutions, they superadd a certain self-confidence and dignity which are the natural result of their position in India, but which are apt to be mistaken for uppishness and pride. At the same time, community of interest and sympathies, and, to some extent, of tastes and habits, the inevitable outcome of like experiences, begets naturally a certain separatism, which, as naturally provokes the distrust and resentment of those who are "out of it."

To a much greater extent, however, the vulgar feeling regarding them is based on unreasoning prejudice. They may disappoint popular expectation in the matter of bilious complexions and choleric tempers, but they bear testimony to the pangs of an uneasy conscience by rising before the shutters are down, and exhibit in other respects an alarming disregard of the routine of English domestic life. They display their spiritual depravity by a disbelief in the practical utility of missions; their want of true christian humility by declining to regard a black skin as a proper object of worship. They cannot be placed in the dock for oppressing ryots or coolies because there are no ryots or coolies to oppress; but this does not prevent their being arraigned at the bar of public opinion, and convicted of imaginary crimes on the evidence of the sensational novelist, or called upon to expiate in their own persons the load of guilt which, according to a radical reading of history, they inherit from their forefathers.

A journalist of the day describes them as adding to amusing, if inconvenient, fussiness and intolerable pretentiousness and conceit, a capacity for boring their fellow men for which "no amount of national prestige can compensate," and which furnishes "a new argument in favour of abandoning our Indian Empire." History says he is written in vain for them. They are impervious to any idea that does not originate with themselves. They claim to be infallible, not only on Oriental topics with which they may be supposed to be familiar, after a manner which is "not the best," but on all topics. "The universe has no secrets for them. . . . They are equally able to govern an empire, to edit a newspaper, to command an army in the field or to start a new religion."

So converging, in short, is the influence of an Indian environment, that while all things else are growing better with the progress of the times, they are growing worse, and have exchanged the diseased livers and jaundiced complexions of the days of John Company for peculiarities which, if less painful to themselves, are more offensive to their neighbours.

It imports but little that this description of their demerits is so absurdly untrue that only those who do not know Anglo-Indians, or who have formed their ideal of the type on observation of some aberrant specimen, can believe it. The mass of the British public are included in the former category, and if, as is only too certain, they believe the description, it is as much a fact to be reckoned with as if it were true.

The result in the present case has shown, what any one with the least knowledge of the methods of party politics might have foreseen, that such a belief is capable of furnishing the supporters of the Government with a powerful fulcrum for the purpose of discrediting their opponents, of which they have been only too prompt to avail themselves.

The fact is that, in making the meeting at St. James' Hall, a purely Anglo-Indian meeting, the leaders of the movement, with the best of motives, committed a most fatal, and, it seems to us, a singularly transparent mistake.

Their object was to prevent the movement from assuming a political aspect, and thus to deprive their adversaries of all excuse for resorting to the methods of party warfare for the purpose of filching victory. The effect was to emphasise the supposed isolation of Anglo-Indians, and to produce the impression that, beyond the limits of their own peculiar circle, they had no support of any moment to depend upon. To ignorant and prejudiced eyes—that is, practically to the eyes of the great bulk of the English people—the meeting at St. James' Hall presented the strange, we might almost say the offensive, spectacle of twelve hundred Anglo-Indians, without allies, banded against the world. What more conclusive proof, unfriendly critics would be tempted to ask, could be given of the exceeding wickedness of these people, and the rottenness of their cause, than the fact, that the very men who, from the relation of antagonism in which they stand to the Government of the day should be their natural allies, with one accord stand aloof from them? To the reply that from and exalted idea of the lines on which the battle should be fought, the leaders of the movement deliberately abstained from asking them to join in it, would be merely a challenge to the incredulity of men whose moral standard in such matters is based on the current methods of party warfare. If they were not formally asked, it would be replied, it was because it had been informally ascertained that they would not respond to the invitation.

If such was certain to be the impression produced on the popular understanding by the separatist attitude of the meeting, what was likely to be the effect produced on the Government itself? Simply that they would snap their fingers at a demonstration which, as it was calculated to alienate, rather than enlist, popular sympathy left the foundations of their power absolutely untouched.

The fact is, the tactics of the promoters of the meeting proceeded on the assumption, as childlike as it was erroneous, that a Government whose political credit and perhaps its existence, depended on the maintenance of its position, was prepared, with popular prejudice on its side, to surrender to the mere force of logic. Whatever other virtues Anglo-Indians may possess they certainly showed on this occasion, a remarkable ignorance of the peculiarities of English feelings and the ways of English politics.

In foregoing, for the sake of setting a lofty example to their opponents, the political support which they undoubtedly might have commanded, they appealed to a chivalry, which the radicals, who in ever they may do in private, have never been known to display in public life. How entirely misplaced this generous confidence had been, was immediately shown by the result. For the supporters of the bill lost no time in organising a series of meetings, the most prominent feature in which was their party character. Some excuse for this, if excuse were needed, might, no doubt, be found in the fact that any attempt to confine a meeting in favour of the Ilbert Bill to Anglo-Indians would have resulted in a beggarly display of empty benches. But this was the last interpretation the public could be expected to put on it.

It is open, I think, to grave questions whether the attempt to transfer the contest from India to England was not, from the very nature of the case, foredoomed to failure. Agitation in England, unless it extends to the very roots of political power—unless, that is, it threatens seriously the votes of the constituencies, is absolutely innocuous to the Government. Anglo-Indians are too heavily handicapped, partly by the weight of the prejudice against them, partly by their isolation, their ignorance of the methods, and their inability to command the machinery of political organisation, to hope to compass such agitation. Here in India, on the other hand, owing to the peculiar position of the Government, agitation is a weapon of terrible potency, and it is one of which Anglo-Indians have a command limited only by their own scruples.

However this may be, agitation centralised in London, and limited almost exclusively to a class with whom the general population of the country have little sympathy, was distinctly calculated to place the movement in an unfavourable light. In order to secure success, the first thing essential was to conciliate English public opinion, and the only means of doing this was by associating the movement with leaders whom the English public know and trust.

PHILO-POLITES.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. F. H. Fisher, B.C.S.
Mr. R. Gordon, B.U.C.S.
Mr. C. E. Cardew, B.U.C.S.
Mr. A. W. Slater, B.U.C.S.
Mr. S. T. McCarthy, M.C.S.
Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., B.S.C.

Capt. G. W. Martin, B.S.C.
Lieut. J. P. de la P. Beresford, M.S.C.
Col. R. H. Mathew, R.Eng.
Mr. L. A. Watkins, Bo. U.C.S.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. B. W. Colvin, B.C.S., 1 mo.
Mr. H. Savage, B.C.S., 12 mo.
Mr. E. White, B.C.S., 2 mo. 1 week.
Mr. H. Beverley, B.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. W. Williams, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. J. J. Allen, B.U.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. W. J. Kilby, B.U.C.S., 10 mo.
Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, B.U.C.S., 2 mo.
Mr. H. Marsh, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.U.C.S., 4 mo.
Mr. F. T. S. Large, B.U.C.S., 9 mo.
Col. Æneas Perkins, C.B., R.E. Eng., 6 mo.
Hon. Capt. J. Brown, 6 mo.

Major A. J. Stead, B. Int., 15 days.
Lieut. H. A. Deane, B.S.C., 4 mo. (return cancelled.)
Brig.-Surg. C. E. Kilkelly, B., 6 mo.
Mr. A. M. Hayes, M.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Major-Gen. E. M. Playfair, R.M. Art., 6 weeks.
Lt.-Col. T. H. B. Brooke, M.S.C., 62 days.
Mr. A. H. Unwin, B.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. A. P. Young, Bo. U.C.S., 11 days.
Lt.-Col. J. Jacob, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.
Lieut. G. K. Daly, Bo. S.C., 1 mo.
Surg.-Major J. T. Welsh, M.D., Bo., 6 mo.
Com. T. Mackett, Bo., 3 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. W. Neill, B. C. S.
Mr. A. S. Howell, B. C. S.
Mr. T. E. Coxhead, B. C. S.
Mr. F. H. Barrow, B. C. S.
Mr. T. Smith, B. C. S.
Mr. A. Macmillan, B. C. S.
Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, B. C. S.
Mr. J. Anderson, B. C. S.
Mr. C. A. Kelly, B. C. S.
Mr. W. H. Sherman, B. U. C. S.
Mr. A. Ewbank, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. A. Nowuham, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. H. Locke, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. Cantopher, B. U. C. S.
Mr. F. J. Pope, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. Wiseman, B. U. C. S.
Mr. A. Hicks, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. S. Hubbard, B. U. C. S.
Mr. H. W. L. Hawkins, B. U. C. S.
Mr. O. S. Stock, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. Patch, B. U. C. S.
Mr. J. J. Allen, B. U. C. S.

Mr. W. E. Parry, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. K. Stent, B. U. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly, B.S.C.
Major J. T. Whish, B. S. C.
Major A. J. Stead, B. Inft.
Lieut. M. J. Meade, B. S. C.
Surg.-Major R. Gray, B.
Surg.-Major A. Cleghorn, M. D., B.
Surg.-Major R. G. Mathew, B.
Professor G. Oppert, M.U.S.
Lieut.-Col. P. D. Henderson, C. S. I., M. Cav.
Lieut. H. Elston, M. S. C.
Mr. J. W. Walker, Bo. C. S.
Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Bo. C. S.
Mr. A. S. George, Bo. U.C.S.
Mr. G. O. Dunn, Bo. U. C. S.
Major J. Philips, Bo. S. C.
Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, Bo. S. C.
Capt. G. F. M. Macmahon Bo. S. C.
Surgn. H. P. Jervis, Bo.

## THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

### ADDRESS BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Association for Promotion of Social Science was commenced on Oct. 3 in Huddersfield. In the forenoon a meeting of the Committee of Council was held to confirm the arrangements for the Conference. At noon there was a joint meeting of honorary secretaries of departments for consultation, and subsequently a meeting of the Council was held, at which it was intimated that Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., whilst continuing equally interested in the work of the Association, was compelled, after fifteen years' service, to resign his office as Chairman of the Council, owing to the pressure of his Parliamentary duties. In the afternoon a special religious service took place in the Parish Church, where a sermon suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Dean of Ripon, Dr. Freemantle.

In the evening the inaugural meeting of the Congress was held in the Town Hall, when the Mayor of Huddersfield (Mr. J. F. Brigg) welcomed the visit of the Association to the town. Mr. Hastings, M.P., the retiring President, occupied the chair at the commencement of the proceedings, and in his introductory remarks alluded to several legislative achievements of the past Session in which the Association was especially interested. Mr. Hastings then vacated the chair in favour of his successor, who proceeded to deliver the opening address.

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, remarking that the subject of his address would be the application of Social Science to the British Empire abroad, reminded his audience that out of the population of that Empire only about thirtyfive millions, or one-tenth, were in the United Kingdom; the rest were either colonies who look to the mother country for some guiding example, or else alien, though loyal, races, whom the British Sovereign had taken under parental protection. From our point of view, then (he continued), each one at home who succeeds in improving, or neglects to improve himself, will influence, for progress or for stagnation, nine other persons, his fellow-subjects, abroad; every result which we realise in the United Kingdom may be ultimately multiplied nine times in the foreign empire; and if we were to be nationally listless or inefficient here, then a similar listlessness and inefficiency would settle there among vast nationalities in scattered regions. Surely this consideration will help us to gauge the weight of our responsibilities under Providence, the grandeur of our opportunities on behalf of ourselves, as forming a mighty nation, and for the sake of other nations also that are politically connected with us. Besides those colonies that are of our own flesh and blood, and for whom we feel as for ourselves, there are the almost countless tribes, among whom the poorest, the most abject, has a bodily frame to be sustained, a mind to be enlightened, and a spirit to be moved. Thus regarded, the subjects of this bond of Empire widened, and the magnitude of its scope becomes enlarged to an extent almost indescribable. The President further urged that for our colonial fellow-subjects something more than external peace and internal order was required. That something was to be supplied by those studies to which the Association gives the name of Social Science, and to which other names have been or may yet be given. The end in view was always to render mankind prosperous materially, happy, and wise. It is practically vain to incuicate morality upon those who are huddled together in squalid tenements. It is impossible to obtain proficiency from half-famished scholars, who one of these enfeebled by hunger. The standard of physical comfort, then, has always been kept before the student's mind. The quality of food had always been a matter with which their studies had been connected at home, and this object was almost, though not quite, as important abroad. There was not the same temptation to adulteration in the thinly-peopled and abundantly-productive Colonies as at home. The purification of water had always been among the objects of their studies, and some benefit had accrued from persistent advocacy. There was dread lest impurity in this element should produce untold evils in the Indian Empire; but there was nothing in India it had produced more physical mischief than any cause whatsoever. Government and people in combination had constructed waterworks very much after the scientific models established in the United Kingdom, in every instance with the most benefit to the public health. In the lesser towns of the interior waterworks had been or were being built; in every case some local diseases, ignorantly believed to be unavoidably endemic to the locality, disappeared as if by magic. Still, amongst the villages of vast territories, some had water from running streams and others had not. Those which were destitute of water had the natural difficulty by recklessly defiling what little water they had. He remembered a case where a large garrison of European troops was decimated and disorganised by cholera; which, after inquiry, was attributed to percolation from cesspools through the solid ground into the drinking wells. In times of famine, mortality had occurred, not only from the withering of crops, but also from the drying up of the drinking water. The might of the convey food for famishing multitudes, but could not bring water for thirsty millions. Much of this evil was preventable by water supply provided during years of plenty, and here was a field abroad for vigilance, wise foresight, and well wrought wonders at home. Having alluded to the efforts towards sanitation, drainage, and sewerage at home, Sir Richard pointed out that similar efforts were required abroad, and instanced the ravages of cholera in Egypt. On this subject he said:—If this fell foe be generated somewhere else than in the localities actually attacked, and be, as it were, floating in the air, still it might be partially, though not invariably, attracted by insanitation or averted by sanitation. The angel of death is, so to speak, hovering over a doomed land, and he descends on those spots which are the foulest. We can imagine what the physical sufferings of the Egyptians in the cholera stricken places must have been from our knowledge of the like conditions in other countries of the East. In India the capital cities have, in many instances, set an example in the manner which has approved itself to engineers at home, whereon some millions sterling have from first to last been expended, to the marked diminution among other things, indeed almost to the prevention, of epidemic cholera—though sporadic cholera still appears sometimes. Drainage works are also undertaken in all the lesser towns of the interior. But the faults of sanitation still remaining in the great cities and the towns are a legion; while the conduct of the rural people in most of the villages in the matter of sewage is so culpably fatuous as to be incredible to any save those who have witnessed it. Some attempt is made to diffuse a smattering of sanitary science among the rustics, but it is uphill work to reclaim a population from the habits of centuries. Dwellings in towns in all countries, in fact, are to a great extent defective. So frequent are the sanitary faults in new-built houses in urban localities at home that some authorities recommend the professional inspection of every new house before it is occupied, and private companies had been formed for this purpose. This must be equally wanted in the colonies, and assuredly it was needed in the capital cities of the East. The association had directed its attention to hospital management at home; and this subject was of equal importance in the East, where the founding of hospitals and the opening of provident and charitable dispensaries were regarded by Asiatics as among the fairest features of British rule. 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It had in the East presented problems as yet unsolved. The Asiatics had an indigenous art which, though not scientifically directed, was in genius, in perception, and in sentiment peculiarly their own. He then referred to moral training and female education, the latter being greatly required in India. There were other matters to which the Association had devoted its attention which were equally important as regards the East law reform, reformatories and industrial schools, factory legislation, and the organisation of thrift. In our own country the average saving per head was less than among some Continental nations. Now in the East, although the form was different, the principle was the same. The natives were in several respects unthrifty and extravagant. Their expenditure on marriages, on festivals and other social occasions was commonly more than they could afford, and among the poor led to embrassment. Savings banks had been established in all parts of the country by the Government, with a beginning of success auguring well for the future. The establishing of life insurance for the natives with the assistance of the State had been recommended, but in vain. As to the laws with regard to intoxicating drinks, the President said:—The laws relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks, to which this Association, in conjunction, with other bodies, has consistently attended, affect the colonies in common with the United Kingdom. Happily they are less important in the East, as Indian people are seldom intemperate; although, while I write, in one part of India at least, a question is arising which resembles the question of local option at home, but among our European soldiers and sailors in the East, the very bulwarks of our power, the question of temperance assumes the highest importance. In no part of the British army are temperance associations more efficient than in the European forces of India—to the marked diminution of military crime. In no ports of the British Empire are Sailors' Homes more conducive to the seamen's welfare than in Calcutta and Bombay. Sir Richard Temple, in conclusion, pointed out the special subjects which would be placed before the Association in addresses and papers.

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The quality of food had always been a matter with which their studies had been connected at home, and this object was almost, though not quite, as important abroad. There was not the same temptation to adulteration in the thinly-peopled and abundantly-productive Colonies as at home. The purification of water had always been among the objects of their studies, and some benefit had accrued from persistent advocacy. There was dread lest impurity in this element should produce untold evils in the Indian Empire; but there was nothing in India it had produced more physical mischief than any cause whatsoever. Government and people in combination had constructed waterworks very much after the scientific models established in the United Kingdom, in every instance with the most benefit to the public health. In the lesser towns of the interior waterworks had been or were being built; in every case some local diseases, ignorantly believed to be unavoidably endemic to the locality, disappeared as if by magic. Still, amongst the villages of vast territories, some had water from running streams and others had not. Those which were destitute of water had the natural difficulty by recklessly defiling what little water they had. He remembered a case where a large garrison of European troops was decimated and disorganised by cholera; which, after inquiry, was attributed to percolation from cesspools through the solid ground into the drinking wells. In times of famine, mortality had occurred, not only from the withering of crops, but also from the drying up of the drinking water. The might of the convey food for famishing multitudes, but could not bring water for thirsty millions. Much of this evil was preventable by water supply provided during years of plenty, and here was a field abroad for vigilance, wise foresight, and well wrought wonders at home. Having alluded to the efforts towards sanitation, drainage, and sewerage at home, Sir Richard pointed out that similar efforts were required abroad, and instanced the ravages of cholera in Egypt. On this subject he said:—If this fell foe be generated somewhere else than in the localities actually attacked, and be, as it were, floating in the air, still it might be partially, though not invariably, attracted by insanitation or averted by sanitation. The angel of death is, so to speak, hovering over a doomed land, and he descends on those spots which are the foulest. We can imagine what the physical sufferings of the Egyptians in the cholera stricken places must have been from our knowledge of the like conditions in other countries of the East. 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Since the Code of 1872 passed, the number of native civil servants appointed under the provisions of Acts of Parliament, and of rules framed under those Acts, has increased from four to thirty-three. Many of these gentlemen are now of considerable standing in the service, and will shortly have their exercising the full jurisdiction pertaining to the offices to which they have a statutory claim has acquired a present and practical bearing. It is this question which the Indian Legislature now finds itself compelled to decide.

The argument of next importance put forward by the judges of the Calcutta High Court against giving jurisdiction over Europeans to native civilians is that the latter are insignificant in numbers. The native civilians have entered the service by two avenues; by competition in England as members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and by the selection of Indian under the statute 33 Victoria, cap. 3. The High Court judges declare the covenanted native civilians to be "a small and dwindling class," and the plan of admitting statutory natives of India under 33 Victoria to have been found feasible only "on a very limited scale." The statute of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 24, reserves certain offices to the Covenanted Civil Service; the statute of 33 Victoria, cap. 3, empowers the Crown to appoint gentlemen appointed under certain rules in India; and her Majesty's Government have authoritatively decided that the two classes of native civilians must be dealt with as a united body. The Viceroy, Lord Lytton, writes that the despatch of the Secretary of State the despatch containing the rules for admitting natives to the Civil Service under 33 Victoria, declared that "the words 'Civil Service' as used in the statute and in the present despatch mean the Covenanted Civil Service of her Majesty in India." In another very able despatch dated May 2, 1878, Lord Lytton has fully explained that "We should regard a native Civil Service of to be regarded as a branch of the Covenanted Civil Service; no distinction being made in the duties or responsibilities of those particular posts which will be open alike to both branches." Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook, cordially adopted these views; and they have been presented to her Majesty's command to Parliament, as the basis upon which natives are appointed in India to the Civil Service. Now the United body of native Civil servants, instead of "dwindling," has increased as follows:—Up to Jan. 1, 1870, there was (according to the latest official list) only one in all India; on Jan. 1, 1875, they numbered six; on Jan. 1, 1880, they stood at eleven; on Jan. 1, 1883, they had risen to thirty-three. The "dwindling" argument could only be used by separating into two classes a body of men placed on the same footing by Acts of Parliament, and by the Viceroy and Secretary of State in framing rules under those Acts. When applied to the united body of native Civil servants appointed under statutory provisions in India and in England, the argument is refuted by the facts.

These facts, as disclosed by the official Indian Civil Lists of July 1, 1883, may be thus summarised. There are now thirty-three native Civil servants appointed in England and in India under Acts of Parliament, or by rules framed under those Acts—rules approved by her Majesty's Government and presented to both Houses. The number of this *corps d'élite* has increased since Jan. 1, 1880, from eleven to thirty-three; and by the despatches of Lord Lytton, when Viceroy, and Lord Cranbrook, when Secretary of State, the number is to be still further increased until "about one-sixth of the Civil Service will consist of natives of India." The offices reserved by Act of Parliament to native civilians equally with their English colleagues include the posts of district magistrate and sessions judge. Nearly a sixth of the native civilians (or five, including one officer on furlough) have now attained to the grade when by seniority they have a claim, equally with the European covenanted civilians, to the offices of district magistrate or sessions judge; while three others are serving in the grade immediately below, so that their next promotion will be to the offices of district magistrate or of sessions judge. The granting of the requisite jurisdiction over Europeans to native district magistrates and sessions judges (the same jurisdiction which is exercised by their English colleagues), has, therefore, become an administrative necessity, which now affects one-fourth of the whole number of native Civil servants appointed under the provisions of Acts of Parliament since India passed to the Crown. The native Civil servants appointed by competition in England have a statutory claim to both of these offices. The native Civil servant selected in India has a statutory claim, equally with his English colleagues, to the office of sessions judge, and is generally intended under the rules framed by the Government of India to rise to that post, though he is also eligible for that of district magistrate, with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council. I take the words "equally with his English colleagues" from Lord Lytton's despatch which forms the basis of the present arrangement. The Government of India now finds it impossible to withhold from the native civilians the jurisdiction over Europeans appertaining to the offices of district magistrate and sessions judge without a public breach of faith.

I shall advert for a moment to the character and status of the men who would be affected by such a breach of faith. Confining my attention to Bengal, the province to which the arguments of the High Court judges specially apply, I find that one half of the native civilians in that Lieutenant-Governorship are barristers-at-law and members of an English Inn of Court. Of the European members of the same service only one-thirteenth appear in the official list as barristers-at-law. Still confining my attention to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, I find that every one of the five senior native civilians who are immediately interested in this question of jurisdiction are barristers-at-law. As regards the manner in which they discharge their duties, it is enough to state that their integrity and their ability as judicial office have never been called in question, even during the embittered discussions now raging in India.

It has been argued that the Queen's Proclamation does not really abolish race disqualification in India. The text of the Proclamation runs thus:—"And it is our further will that, so fas as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge." The opponents of the present measure lay stress on the words "as far as may be," and maintain that they leave the whole question an open one. But they forget that during the past twenty-five years the exact application of these words has been worked out by Acts of Parliament, by rules framed under those Acts, and by the despatches of successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State. These documents furnish a clear understanding of the expression "so far as may be," as regards the number and proportion of native civilians to be appointed the methods of their appointment, their equality of rights with their European colleagues, the offices which they are to fill, and the pay which they are to draw. The authoritative interpretation of these documents rests with the Governor-General in Council in India, with her Majesty's Ministers in England, and with Parliament. The Governor-General in Council and her Majesty's Ministers have decided that the policy embodied in them demands the present measure, a majority of the Indian Legislature accepts this decision, and the action of the House of Commons throughout last session seems to show that Parliament has no desire to question it.

The Charter of 1813, with the subsequent Act of 1833, by freely admitting Europeans into India, inevitably led to their being placed in matters of civil jurisdiction under the native judges of the East India Company. The Queen's Proclamation of 1858, with the subsequent Acts and despatches based upon it, now renders it necessary, in the opinion of her Majesty's responsible advisers in England and in India, to grant a carefully guarded criminal jurisdiction over Europeans to the higher grades of native magistrates and judges appointed since the Company's Government passed to the Crown. In both cases a quarter of a century was allowed to elapse before the change in the matter of jurisdiction was carried into effect. In both cases the opposition of the Anglo-Indian community has been strenuous and united. In both cases there has been a division of official opinion. In the present instance, to take the three Presidency towns, we find the Chief Justice of Bengal strongly opposed to the measure; the Chief Justice of Madras strongly in favour of passing it; the Chief Justice of Bombay equally strongly, and from the first, on its side. We find the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court, with one exception, opposed to the measure; while the Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Madras and Bombay are divided in opinion, although, so far as their minutes have yet reached me, the weight of their authority and numbers is in favour of it. As regards the two Presidency Governments of India, the Government of Madras is in favour of passing the Bill, although differences of opinion exist within its Council. The Government of Bombay is in favour of passing the Bill with modifications. Of the three Lieutenant-Governorships, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his officers, is strongly opposed to the Bill, while it was on his predecessor's letter that the Bill was brought forward. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West is in favour of passing the Bill with modifications. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab would pass the Bill in still more comprehensive terms than at present, and his views are shared by the majority of his Legislative Council. A district officer very properly thinks of the wishes of the section of the community under his care who will be affected by the measure; and the opinion of that section is decidedly opposed to the Bill. The head of a Provincial Government, or a member of the Viceroy's

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

At the time the last Mail steamer left this Port, heavy rains were general over the Central and Southern divisions of the Presidency, while to the north of the Nerbudda river there were thick clouds but little or no rain. In the Dharwar districts, where more moisture was wanted, the agricultural prospects have improved, but in Khandeish and the Berars, the Cotton plants as also Jowarie and other food-grains of the people have been seriously damaged. A ten-annas crop is at present the general estimate for these districts. In Broach, however, there has been little or no injury done, and a large yield of the leading staple is, therefore, expected. The sowing of the rabi or winter crop has necessarily been delayed a little in some parts of the country, but the condition of the soil for such promises well. As many of the up-country roads have been closed for traffic during the wet weather, the movement in produce has been far from active, and the state of the home markets does not at present give much encouragement to the shipper. Cotton is firm in consequence of the unfavourable reports from the Berars, and the hardening tendency in Liverpool. At the time the English Mail, which arrived to-day, left, very wide differences of opinion prevailed regarding the size of the new American crop, and the large scale of receipts at the shipping Ports which we have of late witnessed gives promise of something more than six millions of bales. It must, however, be borne in mind that every year brings some improvement in the communication between the plantations and the Coast, and it is just possible that we may see a falling off as compared with former years later on. We are unable to report any improvement in freights. Steamers on the berth for Liverpool are willing to book Seeds and Wheat at 17s. 6d., while for measurement 20s. is asked. For forward loading about 2s. 6d. more is demanded. For the Adriatic Ports space can be had at Rs. 10. In Imports, there is a fair business going on in Grey Piece-Goods; Metals rather weaker. There is very little alteration in the position of the Money market. Government Paper has risen considerably, there being a good demand in Calcutta, but closes quiet; the tone of the Share market is better, and some of the leading Mill stocks are quoted higher. Sterling Exchange is decidedly weaker, but the drop during the week is only a small fraction.

MONEY.—According to the statement of the Bank of Bombay published on Monday last, the Cash Balance stood at 105¼ lakhs of rupees—a falling off to the extent of seventeen lakhs as compared with the former week. This was almost entirely due to withdrawals of Deposits, for there was a slight falling off in the trade demand, the difference between the loan and discount accounts showing a reduction of 2¾ lakhs. The official rates of interest remain unaltered. The following are the closing rates for Bank bills on Calcutta:—Sixty days' sight Rs. 99½ per cent.; thirty days' sight Rs. 99⅝; demand Rs. 100 1-16 to Rs. 100¼.

EXCHANGE for the Mail opened firm on the basis of 1s. 7 21-32d. for demand Bank bills, and 1s. 7 29-32d. for three months' Credits, and on Saturday a slight improvement took place. Bank demand bills being readily obtainable at 1s. 7 11-16d. On Monday less activity prevailed, and Bank bills fell 1-32d. In consequence of less favourable advices received from Calcutta a weaker tone set in on Tuesday, with a good demand for bills for remittance during the early part of next year, Bankers reduced their forward rates 1-32d. On Wednesday the downward feeling became more pronounced, and Bank bills and Credits fell to 1s. 7⅞d. and 1s. 7¾d respectively. The advices received this morning that the Secretary of State had only obtained 1s. 7 19-32d. for his Telegraphic transfers, has not improved matters, and we close quiet at the following quotations, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ..... | 1s. 7 19-32d. |
| Do. Telegraphic Transfer | ..... | 1s. 7 17-32d. |
| Do. Three Months' Sight | ..... | 1s. 7¾d. |
| Credits, do. | ..... | 1s. 7 27-32d. |
| Francs, do. | ..... | fcs. 2·09 |

In Mercantile paper the transactions have not been numerous, because there are very few bills making in consequence of the interruption to traffic caused by the late rains. Calcutta is also quiet, but beyond a little temporary reaction we see no reason for a drop of any importance. China is rather higher than we, there being a good demand for money there. According to Reuter, the amount of Council bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 33 7-10 lakhs. On Wednesday, ten lakhs of Telegraphic transfers were sold on Calcutta at 1s. 7 19-32d., while 2 3-10 lakhs ordinary demand on the same Treasury and four lakhs on Bombay brought 1s. 7 9-16d. Bar Silver has fallen to 50½d. per oz. The specie shipments of the week consist of £30,000 in Silver to Calcutta, and £50,000 in the same metal and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened dull, and rates declined to Rs. 98½ for 4 and Rs. 102 13-16 for 4½ per cents. On Monday a better feeling had sprung up, and there were buyers at the respective rates of Rs. 98⅝ and Rs. 102¾. Increased firmness was apparent the following day, and a large business was done in fours at Rs. 99 1-16 to 99½. A reaction has since set in, and the closing quotations are:—4 per cents. Rs. 98 15-16 to Rs. 99; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—Business has been done in Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal, and National Bank shares at Rs. 745, Rs. 830, and Rs. 92 per share respectively. Port Cannings after touching Rs. 405 have fallen to Rs. 385. Colaba Land and Press shares have declined to Rs. 785. Press Securities are weak, and business at reduced rates has been done in Akbars at Rs. 1,080; Alberts at Rs. 1,175; Apollos at Rs. 380; Berars at Rs. 590; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 1,000; Mofussils at Rs. 402½; New Indians at Rs. 208¾, and Volkarts at Rs. 775. Colaba and Prince of Wales Press shares on the other hand have improved to Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 590 respectively. Mill shares have been pretty steady during the week, and rates in many cases were higher, but a rather weak feeling is apparent at the close. We have to report sales of Albert Edwards at Rs. 560; Alliances at Rs. 885; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,010; Coorlas at Rs. 810; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 507½; Framjee Petits at Rs. 900; Gordons at Rs. 675; Hindostans at Rs. 1,075; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,175; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,140; Khataos at Rs. 1,040; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,000; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,335; Mazagons at Rs. 240; Morarjee's at Rs. 1,455; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,035; Orientals at Rs. 705; Parells at Rs. 307½; Prince of Wales at Rs. 315; Sholapores at Rs. 1,530; Victorias at Rs. 778; Southern Indias at Rs. 510; and Western Indias at Rs. 950. In Miscellaneous Stocks, Bombay and Burmah Trading, after falling to Rs. 4,400, have recovered to Rs. 4,425 per share. Bombay Municipal Bonds have declined to Rs. 107. Cash Bazaar shares have been inquired for at Rs. 113. Kemp and Treacher and Companies' stocks have given way to Rs. 310 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. A few shares of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company were sold at the reduced rate of Rs. 1,350 each.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In the native bazaar dealers are busily engaged closing their accounts and decorating their places of business for the approaching Dewali festival. The clearances, however, for the up-country districts have been on a liberal scale, and notwithstanding the heavy stocks in the hands of Native Importers, they have been able to keep up prices. Well known makes of 7 and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings are more enquired for at somewhat better prices. Buff End Madapollams are also in request at full rates. In *Local Manufactures* we have no change to report, as stocks on hand are large. *Grey Yarns.*—Supplies of English make are still in excess of present requirements, and prices in consequence are weaker. *Local counts* are in less request owing to the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

METALS.—*Copper* continues quiet at a slight fall in prices. Some large sales of *Braziers* are reported to have taken place for forward delivery at Rs. 45 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is dull at Rs. 35½ per cwt. on the spot. We have heard of no sales to arrive.

COALS.—There has been a better enquiry, but prices are quotably unaltered.

### EXPORTS.

COTTON opened firm with a slight advance in prices for the new crop consequent on the rise in the quotation for "futures" in America, coupled with the continuance of the heavy rains in the Berars reported in our last. High as the quotations then ruled here, a further attempted rise has completely checked the enquiry, and business in New Cotton has been confined to a few parcels of Fully Good Bengals—December-January delivery at Rs. 157 per candy, and a small lot of Good at Rs. 151. In spot Cotton, however, there has been a moderate business done in most descriptions at about the rates ruling seven days ago. There were scarcely any fluctuations for about a couple of days, but at the latter end of the week, the firm tone of Liverpool has encouraged sellers to ask more for forward delivery, and native speculators are offering to pay very high prices. European shippers on the other hand are loth to follow up the advance.

*New Crops.*—After the late heavy showers for three successive days the weather is reported to have cleared up in the Berar and Khandeish districts, but the damage done has led to a considerable reduction in the estimates. The first pickings of Bunny will have an admixture of black leaf. The Jerry crops, however, are expected to produce a fair staple, and the yield is estimated at ten to twelve annas. Should sunshine, however, continue and the ground dry up soon, some improvement in the above estimate may in all likelihood be looked for. Broach has been very little injured and promises a fair yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| *Receipts.* | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 10,114 | 6,066 | 12,168 |
| Since 1st September | 17,68,918 | 18,82,770 | 13,14,900 |
| ,, 1st January | 15,86,548 | 16,30,186 | 11,77,188 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For the Week | 8,610 | 5,215 | 9,569 |
| Since 1st January | 12,09,244 | 13,71,016½ | 8,68,877½ |
| *Clearances to China and Calcutta.* | | | |
| For the Week | 11 | 2,039 | 414 |
| Since 1st January | 78,931 | 78,154 | 63,738 |

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

| | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee, F. G. | Rs. 177 | = 4·46 |
| Do. Good | ,, 170-171 | = 4·31 |
| Do. F. G. F. | ,, 165 | = 4·16 |
| Dholleras, F. G. | ,, 177 | = 4·46 |
| Do. Good | ,, 163-170 | = 4·28 |
| Do. F. G. F. | ,, 162 | = 4·09 |
| Western, Good | ,, 153 | = 3·99 |
| Do. F. G. F. | ,, 150 | = 3·78 |
| Dharwar Sawginned, F. G. F. | ,, 168 | = 4·25 |
| Compta | ,, 149 | = 3·96 |
| New M. G. Broach, Good (March) | ,, 215 | = 5·40 |
| ,, Oomrawuttee, do. (Feb.-March) | ,, 184-185 | = 4·68 |
| ,, Bengal, Good (Dec.-January) | ,, 150 | = 3·78 |
| ,, Do. F. G. ( do. | ,, 157 | = 3·96 |

WHEAT.—Owing to the late rains there has been a considerable falling off in the arrivals from up-country, but stocks in the hands of native dealers here being sufficiently large for present requirements, and the demand for Export of a limited nature on account of the depressed state of the home markets, prices, especially for lower grades, have further given away about 8 annas to Re. 1 per candy. The low freights now ruling have in some measure led to the purchases effected during the week. Closing prices are:—White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy; Yellow Rs. 29 to Rs. 29½; Luskari Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½; Catha Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22.

In *Linseed* there has been a fair number of transactions on the spot at Rs. 5-11 to 5-11½ per cwt. For New Seed the price asked is Rs. 5-6½ per cwt., April-May delivery, but no business has resulted.

*Rapeseed* was steady for the greater part of the week owing to the limited receipts from the interior, but latterly on account of the continued absence of enquiry from Exporters, dealers have reduced their prices in order to induce business. The reported sales are confined to Brown Seed on the spot at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. We quote:—Guzerat Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt. on the spot, and Rs. 7-2 New for April-May delivery; Cawnpore ready Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10, and Brown Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

*Gingelly Seed* has commenced to arrive in small parcels, and a few bags of White were taken up at Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8 per candy; some White Cawnpore for March delivery was done at Rs. 36.

*Poppy Seed.*—Retail parcels are being placed at Rs. 5-7 per cwt.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Fathe Issilamo, 76 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damaun with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain A. B. Daniell, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Trieste, &c., brought the English mail, and the following cargo:—395 boxes silver, 2 boxes jewellery, 13 cases wine, 44 cases books, 27 packages shells, 46 cases butter, 164 packages papers, 11 cases clocks, 3 boxes gold, 63 packages colors and paints, 2 packages ivory, 7 boxes specie, 13 packages glassware, 10 cases metalware, 5 cases brass leaves, 73 packages piece-goods, 6 cases provisons, 9 sackages stationery, 192 cases beads, 11 cases shawls, 18 bales twist, 2 cases lametta, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Venetia (s) | Daniell | Trieste, Sept. 23. |
| 25 | G. Dagmar (s) | Haviland | Karachee, Oct. 21. |
| ,, | I. G. Czarwitch | Hotham | Kurrachee, Oct. 21. |

DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Punjab (s) | Barton | Persian Gulf. |

The brig Fathe Issilamo, Nacoda, to Damaun, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Robinson, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Russell, Lieut.-Col. 12th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Noel, Capt., Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Taleton-Young, Surg., on duty, from Egypt.
Patch, Major, Comst. Dept., from leave, from England.
Dun, Lieut., 38th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Rose, Capt., 10th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Nisbet, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Griffiths, Lieut., 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from Aden.
Gowan, Major, 4th Sikhs Infantry, from leave, from England.
Bosley, Lieut.-Col. 17th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 26.

On account of the Dewalee festival the parade ordered for Saturday next, the 27th inst, is postponed to Saturday, the 3rd November, 1883.

The Range at Colaba will be available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this day, Friday, the 26th inst. Members wishing to shoot must give notice of their intention not later than 2 p. m. to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Members wishing to compete in the Western India Rifle Association competition are requested to send their names and the proposed date of firing to the Adjutant without delay. The Prospectus of the W. I. R. A. meeting can be seen at Head-quarters.

Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at Head-quarters from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. daily.

By order,
(Sd.) A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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*NOTIFICATION.*

*ALL LETTERS and TELEGRAMS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Lieut.-Colonel E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Military Secretary, should, after the 29th instant, be addressed to THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAMP, BOMBAY ARMY, without the addition of any postal town.*

*By order,*
*RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut.-Col., Military Secretary.*
*Commander-in-Chief's Office, Poona, Oct. 24.*

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS REQUIRED TO BE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MORANT—October 22, at Poona, the wife of E. W. L. Morant, Revenue Survey, of a son.
LIDBETTER—October 25, at Matagon, the wife of Thomas Lidbetter, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—October 21, at No. 9, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. P. Hill, of a son.
MACMILLAN—October 19, in the Balasore District, at Loteepore, the wife of R. W. M. Macmillan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAYDON—HAM—October 20, at Kidderporo, Francis Edward Haydon, M. B., of Kurseong, to Madgie, daughter of H. J. Ham, of Plymouth.
WILLCOCKS—MARTIN—October 16, at Azamgarh, John Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, to Effie Sinclair Stewart Martin.

DEATH.

WHEELER—October 20, at Cawnpore, Rev. Charles Edward Wheeler, aged 42 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1883.


LORD DERBY has shown a vigour which will surprise his friends and disconcert his critics, in prohibiting the scheme for colonising New Guinea, and announcing that if the company organised for the purpose persevere in the undertaking the Pacific Squadron will be ordered to take measures "to protect the natives." This authoritative prohibition will create an uproar in Australia. Though the proposal to annex the vast island came originally from Queensland, which has a population not much larger than that of Colaba, all the other colonies concurred in the proposal as soon as the refusal of the Colonial Office gave to it the charms of forbidden fruit. The prospect of forcing the hand of Her Majesty's Government and thereby securing an unlimited right of warren over 200,000 square miles of territory, aroused the enthusiasm of Melbourne. A standing army of 2,000 men, and a formidable fleet of some half a-dozen cutters were set up to show the world that Australia had decided positively to "Advance," whether Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone liked it or not. The fury which will be aroused by the declaration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Pacific Squadron will put an end to any extra illegal enterprise will be very formidable indeed. For our part, we hold that it is for the Imperial Government, and the Imperial Government alone, to decide whether new territory is to be added to the Empire. The annexation of New Guinea is an enterprise which has its attractions. The island is one of magnificent possibilities. It would be simply intolerable that it should fall into the hands of a Power which might possibly be hostile. If annexation were the only means of averting that misfortune, then the British Government ought to cast its *ægis* over the immense island, and warn off intruders who are not prepared to fight for it. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the possession of one of the largest islands on the globe, inhabited by some four millions of warlike negroid savages, who might conceivably demur to be civilised, and who are very certain to demur to working on Queensland plantations, for rations and deferred pay, would entail a perceptible addition to our administrative and military responsibilities. That Australia could of herself occupy and hold against all comers a country so vast, and more populous than all Australia put together, is a wild idea from which all but a Colonial imagination would recoil. The enterprise would most certainly be deferred for another half-a-century at least if the might of England—which is another way of saying the money of the English tax-payer and the blood of the English soldier—could not be called in to save the Colonists from the consequences of their ambitious conceptions if anything went seriously wrong. It is altogether out of the question that the British Government should consent to accept the responsibility for the possible, indeed we may say the probable, consequences of the policy to which the planting community of Queensland have sought to commit not Australia only, but the whole Empire. Whether the Government should not of its own free will carry out the policy of annexation in the Southern Pacific is a grave question which is worth discussing on its merits. But there can be no doubt whatever that a matter of high policy of this kind is in the competence of the Imperial Government alone. Neither Queensland nor the sympathetic communities which have applauded its young ambition can be permitted to usurp a right to constrain the rest of the Empire to a course which does not commend itself to those responsible for its security and reputation.

THE statement published the other day, on very good authority, that the locusts had taken wing, and that the campaign against them was virtually over, we are assured by another authority was somewhat premature, as far as the Konkan is concerned. A small number of the locusts have taken upon themselves the form and fashion of those which have visited the Konkan during October-November in the past five years. Their wings are fully developed, and their general colour is yellow-and-brown. But their numbers, although increasing every day, are as yet insignificant, and no disposition has been as yet shown amongst them to pack and fly in swarms. The vast majority are still in an immature state, and are still easily captured. The reward of four annas per seer, which has lately been reduced to two annas, has acted remarkably well as a stimulus; and in the Ratnagherry Collectorate alone it is estimated that up to the 15th October not less than 2,200 lakhs of locusts had been destroyed. The direct payment for locusts killed is not deteriorating in its effects, and not calculated to pauperise the population, and is, therefore, far preferable to the employment of people on wages, as, we believe, has been the case in some parts of the Kolaba Collectorate. Another advantage of direct payments is that the Government money finds its way into the pockets of those who most require it—the poorer cultivators—and although Government might actually spend more under this system than by leaving the locusts alone to work their own wicked will, and then granting remissions of revenue, still the extra expenditure would be amply compensated for by the greater benefit given. No system of remissions in Khotee villages would ever benefit the cultivators. The generosity of Government would merely replenish the already too well-filled pockets of the well-to-do Khots. But we believe that it is practically certain that no remissions will be required in the Ratnagherry Collectorate at least. The last week's rain has caused great anxiety, as it is injurious in its effects on the ripe crops. Most of the rice, nachni, and wuree crops are now ready for the sickle, and harvesting operations will begin, with all the more energy because they have been somewhat delayed, as soon as the sun shines hot and strong. Government may congratulate themselves on the satisfactory issue of the campaign in the Konkan. The entire success is due to the operations carried on by their officers, and Nature has not aided them in the slightest degree. It is a pure misconception, we are informed, that either the eggs, or the young insects in their growth from infancy to maturity, have been materially reduced by the forces of nature. The Konkan swarms with indigenous grasshoppers, and it has now been almost certainly ascertained that one species of locust is indigenous also. Hence any statement that the rainfall has had more to do with the extermination of the locusts, or that the moist heat of the Konkan is prejudicial and has been more fatal than the measures taken by Government to produce that happy result, is misleading and erroneous, and unfair to the officers and men who for the last two months and more have endured the miseries of outdoor life in the monsoon. Locally, no doubt, damage has been done to the crops, but it would be difficult, if not impossible, it is said, to find a whole village, or even a whole field, that has suffered to the extent of 4 as. in the rupee—so partial have the locusts been. On the whole, it is estimated that the entire harvest will not be more than 2 as. short; and this deficiency is not due to the locusts, but to the three weeks' drought which occurred in August. The crops being now fit for harvesting, the pressure on the cultivators to kill locusts has been entirely taken off, and they will the more joyfully reap, having the knowledge that their own exertions have conduced so much to their own welfare. It is a common saying amongst the cultivators that had it not been for the Government their crops would ere this have all been eaten up, and they estimate that at least 12 as., or three-fourths of the locusts, have been destroyed. Nothing has come more forcibly home to the tenants than the apathy, on the one side, of the Khots, and especially of the Brahman usurpers, and their cruel indifference to the ryots' sufferings, and on the other side the solicitude and paternal anxiety of the English Sirkar. Many a time has the fact of a Sahib being out in the rains been commented on, and doubtless the good seed of gratitude will some day furnish fruitful returns. The expenditure incurred will not be enormous when all comes to be totalled, and we believe Rs. 30,000 well settle the Konkan account. Remissions, had it been necessary to grant them, would have easily exceeded that amount, though it must be borne in mind that the largest part of the Konkan is held on the Khotee tenure. Khotee rights and remissions are as opposed as the poles, and the very name of the one precludes the granting of the other. Rightly, the principle of remissions to Khots has never been granted by the State, and seeing the enormous extension of power the Khotee Act has bestowed on the Khots, it is not fitting that such a thing should be even thought of. Dharakurees, on the other hand, are comparatively few, but even to them remissions will not be required. The Konkan is now rejoicing in a nearly full harvest, but one eye still turns anxiously towards the Deccan. The hureek crops will not be ready for harvest until the middle of November. Meantime, will the annual visitation of locusts from above the Ghats take place this year? Time only can answer. In the Southern Mahratta Country there is a good deal of uneasiness, we understand, at the increasing numbers of the little pests.

THE general desire felt by all sections of the community in Bombay that a cordial reception should be accorded to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on their arrival next month, brought together a very influential meeting of citizens last evening at the Municipal Hall. The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik stated the circumstances under which the meeting was convened by a circular issued only a few hours before, and the Hon. Mr. Marriott being called to the chair, a good deal of business was got through in the course of a well-spent three-quarters of an hour. A representative Committee was constituted, and it was decided to raise a public subscription to meet the expenses attending the reception. The precise form which the *fête* to be organised in honour of their Royal Highnesses shall take will be decided upon by the Committee. It has been suggested that a fair should be held on the Esplanade or in the Oval, and probably this suggestion will be carried out. An illumination of the Fort and of the Native Town is also in contemplation, and if funds permit there will be a display of fireworks, which are always a joy to the masses, and would agreeably close a day that it is desirable they should keep in happy memory. The Rao Saheb pledged himself in the name of the Committee that the limited time now left will be turned to the fullest account to secure the success of the loyal reception which Bombay desires to accord to the son of the Queen-Empress upon his arrival in this city.

THE Bombay Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition met last evening to hear an account of what is being done by the new President, Mr. Mowat, and the recently appointed Special Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Grant. It was already known that the Committee, under its late President, Mr. Thorburn, had got through a good deal of useful and quiet work. If more had not been done, the fault was not that of the President and the Committee, but rather that of the instructions framed by the Bombay Government in accordance with the suggestions of the authorities in Calcutta. These latter, one is almost tempted to imagine, were haunted by the fear that Bombay might do too much. At all events the central idea of the suggestions emanating from that source was that the Bombay Committee should not over-exert itself. There was a nervous apprehension lest there should be "duplicates," and the circle of activity traced out for the independent energies of this Presidency was ingeniously restricted. The Committee—with its new President and with the loan of a Special Commissioner from Government—now shows some wholesome symptoms of transforming itself into a Committee of Public Safety, with a determination to see that Western India is adequately represented at the Calcutta Fair, whatever may become of the letter of official instructions.

YESTERDAY the Corporation again failed to constitute a meeting, there being no quorum present. The repeated adjournments for want of a quorum which have characterised the Corporation of late, are likely to bring discredit upon our Municipal institutions. The general public imagine that the members are indifferent to their responsibilities, and shirk their work. As a matter of fact, they are just what they have always been—that is to say, fairly zealous in their avocation, and are quite free from any tendency to indifferentism. The apparent change in their character is due entirely to an innovation of recent date, which closes the door of the Corporation Chamber against all who are not present within the space of fifteen minutes from the hour fixed for a meeting. Yesterday members were coming up the stairs, and others were coming up the street, when, at precisely fifteen minutes past three, the Chairman, in accordance with the new rule, declared the meeting adjourned for want of a quorum. The practical result was that all those who had come, and all those who were coming, within the quarter of an hour of grace lost their time. There was no meeting, and they will have to put themselves to the inconvenience of coming again on another day. When there was no hard-and-fast line drawn, a meeting might be a few minutes late, but those who attended had the satisfaction of getting through some public business, and the time spent in going to the Municipal Hall was not wholly wasted. The affair is a lesson as to the disadvantage of making rules too stringent for the convenience of those who cannot be compelled like soldiers to obey orders at the word of command.

SIR EVELYN BARING telegraphs from Egypt to the Bombay Government that the Board of Health has decided by a small majority not to remove the quarantine on ships from Bombay. The English delegate protested; and his protest ought to have carried greater weight considering that there was only one death from cholera reported in Bombay throughout last week.

### THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the Corporation Hall yesterday for the purpose of deciding what steps should be taken with a view of according a fitting welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, on their arrival here. The requisition calling the meeting was signed by the following:—Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Sir Frank H. Souter, Messrs. Grattan Geary, W. M. Macaulay, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, R. M. Sayani, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Sorabjee S. Bengallee, T. S. Weir, Thomas Blaney, and Vishvanath N. Mandlik. In response there was a large gathering of the European and Native inhabitants, the following being amongst those present:—The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. R. N. Khote, J. McL. Campbell, D. S. Kemp, the Hon'ble J. Marriott, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, T. W. Wood, Grattan Geary, P. Ryan, E. Freeborn, Framjee N. Patel, Dr. Weir, Messrs. F. D. Parker, K. C. Bedarkar, H. W. Barrow, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Drs. Ana Moreshwar Kunte and P. Gomes, Messrs. George Cotton, Burmusjee Dadabhoy, Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Homejee C. Dady, Ncwrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, R. M. Sayani, Ardesheer F. Moos, &c.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that in asking the meeting to elect a chairman he would like to say a few words. At the request of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and other native friends he had taken the initiative to find, in the first place, whether their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught should be invited during their short stay here to receive the welcome of the inhabitants of Bombay. A letter was written on the subject to His Excellency the Governor, and he replied as follows through his private secretary:—

Mahabaleshwurr, Oct. 18.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 16th instant, the Governor desires me to say that His Excellency feels sure that any expression of welcome by the native community of Bombay will be appreciated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. His Excellency does not know what character it is intended to give to the entertainment. The arrival of their Royal Highnesses will be so ordered by Government as to give an opportunity to the citizens generally to receive them. Accommodation will be provided under cover in the Dockyard for leading members; and His Excellency can imagine no more impressive reception outside than will be afforded if the large thoroughfares are occupied by citizens.

Much, however, may be accomplished by arrangement and by decorations, simple in themselves, but general, of the houses which will be passed along the route. The stay of their Royal Highnesses will probably not exceed two days, and with receptions at Government House and visits to the chief points of interest the time will be fully taken up. It seems to His Excellency that any "entertainment" should be one which will give pleasure to the people. If he is right in supposing that an open air fair is thought of, the Governor would gladly recommend their Royal Highnesses to visit it.

His Excellency would not be able to be present at a preliminary meeting; but the movement would have his hearty support.—Yours, &c.

GEORGE H. DEAN.

Having received this letter, he (the speaker) consulted some of his friends. He also was consulted by Mr. Geary, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Raghunath N. Khote as to whether he would join them in calling a preliminary meeting. Matters stood in this position until Monday last, when it was decided to issue the circular which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of that day. The circular was printed and posted as soon as possible on Wednesday. The time being so limited, prompt action had had to be taken. Having arrived at the decision to hold the present meeting, as much care as possible was taken to send invitations to as many people as could be accommodated in that hall. He proposed that the Hon'ble J. Marriott should be voted to the chair.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon. J. Marriott, in taking the chair, said he felt highly gratified at the unexpected honour that had been done him in electing him chairman. No possible topic could have given anybody greater pleasure than to preside at such a meeting. They knew that their Royal Highnesses were expected shortly in India. The Duke was coming here for an object which would weigh with everybody present: he was coming here in a public capacity, as a soldier of the Crown. It had been said in one of the newspapers that because the Duke was coming in that capacity he should be regarded as arriving in his private capacity. True he was coming here as a soldier, but they could not divest themselves of the knowledge that the Duke was the son of their most Gracious Lady the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.) In presenting their respects to the Duke they would be showing their devotion to that royal and august lady, his mother. This was the sentiment which, Mr. Marriott thought, would weigh with them above all others in considering the resolutions which would be submitted to the meeting. This was not the first occasion on which this topic had been broached; but somehow or another, the matter fell through. Mr. Marriott would say that it would be much more gratifying to their Royal Highnesses to receive demonstrations from the citizens of Bombay, rather than from those only who represented the citizens of Bombay. It would give greater effect to the reception if it were by a voluntary and spontaneous movement on the part of the citizens. After what had fallen from the Rao Saheb, Mr. Marriott thought it was not necessary for him to make any further remarks.

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# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PROPOSED COLONISATION OF NEW GUINEA.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Earl Derby, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written a letter to the promoters of a company for colonising New Guinea, prohibiting the scheme. His lordship says that if the undertaking is persisted in, the Pacific Squadron will be instructed to protect the natives.

## CETEWAYO.

It is officially announced that Cetewayo is a guest of the British Resident in the Reserve Territory.

## SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, OCT. 24.

The minor state of siege here and at Hamburg on account of socialism has been prolonged for one year.

## THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the outward English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Indus from Aden arrived.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera..... 4½d.

The Manchester market has been very firm, but small business.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .....1s. 7⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80⅜
4½ " ..... 83⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan ..... 102
3½ " French Rentes..... 103
Bar Silver ..... 50⅞
Arrival—Birtie.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.—Special steamer leaves Banjoewangie at noon, Saturday, 27th, for Port Darwin, where it will remain 48 hours for telegrams and return to Banjoewangie.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY and Mrs. Mylne leave for London by to-day's mail-steamer.

DR. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner, has been appointed a member of the Bombay Committee in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition.

THE Hon. J. Gibbs, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived by the mail-steamer Venetia on Wednesday night. Mr. Macfarlane, M.P., was a passenger by the same steamer.

H. H. AGA ALI SHAH is expected to arrive at the Grant-road station by the quail-train this morning. The Khoja community has, we learn, made arrangements at the station to accord a fitting reception to His Highness. In the evening his residence in Nesbit-lane, Mazagon, will be illuminated.

ONLY one death from cholera occurred in Bombay city last week, as compared with an average of four for the corresponding weeks in the last five years.

THERE was heavy rain at Matheran on Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday, however, was bright and fine, and to all appearance the rains may now be considered over.

THE official summary of the season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ended on the 23rd inst. states that "some damage was caused to the crops, and rabi sowing was retarded by the late heavy rain in several districts, but parts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belgaum were much benefited by it. Locusts are still present in parts of the Central and Southern Divisions. Fever, cholera, and cattle-disease are prevalent in many places." We add the following particulars from the detailed reports. In the Surat district "damage more or less" was caused to jowari, rice, and grass in some talukas; in Khandeish the cotton and bajri crops were "greatly injured;" in Nasick the rain damaged the bajri and cotton crops and retarded preparation of land for rabi; in Ratnagherry the excessive moisture "partially damaged the crops;" in Poona the "standing crops in places" were injured; in Ahmednuggur the kharif crop "where standing was damaged, and where reaped was getting rotted by the damp;" Sholapur does not appear to have suffered beyond the rabi sowing being retarded in a few places. Generally, throughout the Presidency, prospects appear to be favourable.

LIEUTENANT B. M. HAMILTON, East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the place of Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. F. Somerset, who has gone to England on leave.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* contains a long "Resolution of Government on the subject of the procedure that should be adopted when native subordinates in the Civil Departments are dismissed from pensionable service for misconduct."

A LIST of "Rules for the employment of Police Probationers" appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE first sitting of the forthcoming session of the Bengal Legislative Council will take place about the end of November. The business before the Council is of unusual importance, and includes, among other matters, the Mofussil Municipalities and Local Self-Government Bills.

THE *Englishman* is informed that the Italian Consul at Calcutta has sent, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a request to the Minister of Finance for a reduction of the duty on tea, which is now two shillings per kilogramme, *i. e.*, more than the tea itself costs.

THE difficulties of a Mofussil publisher are illustrated by the statement of the editor of the *Cochin Argus*, who apologizes for the late appearance of his paper this week, and says it is "owing to our establishment having left the office in a body to witness the execution which took place to-day."

THE *Madras Mail* understands "that there is considerable curiosity, not to say excitement, in certain circles regarding possible changes in some of the higher appointments. *On dit* that His Excellency the Governor has been informed that a certain highly placed official who is shortly expected out offered to retire, if the gentlemen who would next profit by his retirement would pay him a certain sum down. The practice was common enough in the old days, and was even encouraged by John Company in the old East Indian Army. Those immediately affected in the present case were prepared to do so, but the arrangement fell through owing to the last on the higher rungs of the ladder saying that he would give nothing, as he did not 'care a brass farthing whether the gentleman in question came out or remained at home,' or words to that effect, as the lawyers say. Somehow or other a little bird whispered in the ear of His Excellency what had been going on, and it is rumoured that the Governor has written a withering minute thereon, and that the gentleman in question has been reported for 'trafficking in appointments,' and that he is threatened with rustication to a District. If this is true, it will not be a bad thing for those who had one foot on the higher rungs of the official ladder, for they will get their step without paying anything. In any case the action taken by the Governor will prove a death-blow to the old bonus system."

ONE useful result that might come of the Viceroy's visit to Jummoo, says the Allahabad paper, would be the completion of telegraph connexion between that point and Sealkote. "When the Jummoo line was constructed the Maharajah, we believe, held out for a separate office of his own at Sealkote, to which the Indian authorities as steadily declined to consent. The consequence was a nine-mile break on the Indian side, messages being conveyed by runners from Sealkote to Sachetgarh on the frontier. This was the state of things at any rate up to the 10th of the present month, and if it has been remedied during His Excellency's trip it may be hoped that the improvement will be made a permanent one."

IT is announced that the Select Committee on the Bengal Rent Bill will assemble in Calcutta on the 21st proximo, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal presiding. The following members will be present, viz., the Hon'bles Sir Steuart Bayley, C. P. Ilbert, W. W. Hunter, H. J. Reynolds, J. W. Quinton, Tom Gibbon, and G. H. P. Evans; the Maharajah of Durbhunga, and Babu Kristodas Pal. Presumably Sir Auckland Colvin will be added to the number, if this has not already been done. "Something has been said," remarks the *Pioneer*, "about the appointment of a well-known Bengali barrister as special representative of the ryot element. We think this improbable. The next nomination will probably be that of a Mahomedan gentleman to succeed Syed Ahmed Ali."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* of October 22 says:—We have received the following telegram from Dibrugar, dated the 16th instant:—

Great sensation caused here by Colonel Sherriff's using arbitrary power in forcing the native passers of public road outside the cantonment. Several respectable and wealthy native gentlemen have been obliged to alight from horses and carriages.

"What are we drifting to?" asks the *Patriot*. "We hope the Government will take due notice of this prank of this son of Mars."

THE *Times* says:—"A petition has been presented to the Secretary of State for India, signed by nearly every landholder in Behar, praying that all further action in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill shall be stayed until full inquiry has been made into the grounds of their strong objection to its provisions, and praying further that the landholders of the province shall be properly represented on such inquiry. The petition is signed by 1,859 landholders of the province, including the Maharajah of Durbhunga, the Maharajah of Hutwa, the Maharajah of Deo, the Maharajah Sheoprasad Singh of Gidhour, and other prominent nobles.

A WORK entitled "Kohat, Kuram, and Khost," being reminiscences of the late Afghan war, has been published by Dr. Gillham Thomsett, and will shortly be issued by Messrs. Remington and Co.

SIR EDWARD MALET and Surgeon-General Hunter arrived at Plymouth on Sept. 29 from Egypt by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Shannon.

THE *Times* has a long article on the career of Sir Louis Mallett, which concludes as follows:—"When the events of the whole of his long official life, going back for more than 40 years, are considered it will be allowed by a public, surprised perhaps to learn that it has been served so long and so faithfully, that the career of Sir Louis Mallett has been quite as distinguished and as advantageous to the country as that of many a Parliamentary celebrity with whose most trivial acts they are well acquainted. His countrymen at large will join with his private friends in the wish that, after the official labours of a lifetime, he may long enjoy the pleasures of the retirement which he has now voluntarily sought."

SIR C. HOBHOUSE delivered a lecture on India before a large meeting of Liberals at Bath on Oct. 2, with special reference to Lord Ripon's policy, and a resolution was passed declaring that the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill was not only eminently just, but conducive to the stability of Imperial rule. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., sent a letter, in which he said:—"It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to decline the invitation to be present at the lecture to be given by Sir Charles Hobhouse. Any remarks that may be made by him on India will be so deserving of attention that it is a great disappointment to me that I cannot be one of his audience. Since my illness I have felt it prudent to decline all invitations to public meetings, and I have promised my constituents that the first public meeting I attend shall be in Hackney. I am most thoroughly enjoying my visit to Bath, and have already derived much benefit from my stay here."

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD was to sail for America on the 12th of October in the Servia. His wife and daughter accompany him. He expects to return to England about the middle of February.

THE *World* of the 8th instant says:—Mrs. Langtry, who returned from Paris on Thursday goes to Liverpool on Friday afternoon, and sails for New York on Saturday in the new Guion steamer Oregon. Mrs. Langtry will be accompanied on her American tour by her mother, Mrs. Le Breton. A private cabin has been specially prepared on board the Oregon for her use, and it is not only fitted with every possible luxury, but it has been most tastefully and elegantly decorated. Mrs. Langtry is an excellent sailor, and she has done so much yachting that no weather ever affects her equanimity."

THE Dublin correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* telegraphed as follows on Friday, the 5th instant:—

"The reported sudden disappearance of Smith one of the informers in the Phœnix Park murder case, from a steamer at Suez, on finding himself identified, confirms the report that the Irish informers were on their way to India. It is now stated that a 'vengeance committee' in the United States, South America, Paid agents of the Fenian Brotherhood are stationed, it is added, at Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Hongkong, and other Eastern settlements and ports which the proscribed informers are likely to make for. The informers Kavanagh and Hanlon are reported to have arrived at Marseilles this week, and are about to proceed to China immediately."

A SPECIAL telegram to the *St. James's Gazette* from Varna, on the 5th inst., says:—"At an audience with the Sultan, Baron Calice, referring to Bulgarian and Servian affairs, declared that Austria would protest against any alteration of existing arrangements in the Balkan Peninsula, and that in the event of any change being attempted she would be obliged to take measures on the Mediterranean seaboard to protect her interests."

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed at the beginning of this month that the Indian doctors were likely to leave Egypt within the next ten days, and the forty trained Moslem hospital assistants would also go. It is not now likely, he says, that the reforms which had been determined upon as absolutely essential to the efficiency of the sanitary system will be carried out, as there is really no money to meet the necessary outlay. The twelve doctors from England and eight from India, together with their Moslem assistants, have cost the Egyptian Government more than ten thousand pounds, and the majority of them have been kept idle all the time, much to their own annoyance.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Duem, *via* Khartoum, on Sept. 26, says:—"The first aggressive march took place at daybreak. The advanced force reports that there is almost sufficient water. Three hundred soldiers were invalided on the road. Severe hardships are anticipated. The heat is intense. The inhabitants are flying. The enemy is resolute. The circuitous water route to Obeid is 230 miles, at least a month's march. Even if there be no fighting on the road the campaign is likely to be much longer than was anticipated. Much loss from sickness, thirst, and hardship may be expected. The utmost vigilance will be needed, and hard fighting will be necessary in order to secure a successful result. All, however, are in the best spirits, despite the serious difficulties to be overcome. Great hopes are entertained of a successful issue, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which have to be faced."

THE *Gaulois* says that a statement that negotiations had been resumed between the British Government and M. de Lesseps regarding the construction of the second Suez Canal is inaccurate. The English Cabinet, adds the journal, is in communication with M. de Lesseps through the intermediary of the English directors of the Suez Canal Company, but the negotiations relate only to the existing Canal.

THE sheriffs of London and Middlesex have selected a man to fill the post of public hangman, vacant by the death of Marwood. Out of the many applications they selected twenty of the most likely, and requested the applicants to meet at the Central Criminal Court. Eighteen responded to the request, and two, Berry, of Bradford, and Taylor, of Lincoln, Marwood's assistant, were selected, and the question of their eligibility was adjourned for further consideration. However, the sheriffs decided not to appoint either of those candidates, but summoned a man named Binns by telegraph, and finally determined their selection in his favour. Bartholomew Binns is a man forty-three years of age, and is a platelayer upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, residing in the Denton-road, Dewsbury. In reply to inquiries, he stated that he had not assisted at any execution, but had witnessed several.

THE authorities at Scotland-yard, the *Daily Telegraph* understands, have decided that the police who are on night duty in the suburbs of London shall be armed with revolvers. The particular pattern of weapon has not been finally selected. Officers who may prefer to carry the truncheon will be allowed to do so, but the majority of the constables have given a strong opinion in favour of being placed on equal terms with burglars.

AN attempt has been made on the life of Mr. Green, the British Consul at Scutari, who was fired at while out shooting near that place by a man armed with a rifle. Mr. Green, however, remained unhurt. The man made his escape.

THE trial of Miss Booth, Miss Charlesworth, and four other Salvationists charged with violating the law by holding illegal services within the canton was concluded at Boudry on Oct. 1. Miss Booth and the other accused declared that they had obeyed their consciences in praying to God, notwithstanding the decree forbidding them to hold meetings. They added that they had no wish to break the decree in question. The speech of the Public Prosecutor lasted from ten o'clock until half-past twelve, and concluded with a demand for the condemnation of the accused. After an eloquent address for the defence Miss Booth and her companions were acquitted.

THE indignation expressed recently at the meeting of the Indian Zoedone Company was not, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, altogether without cause. The company is to be wound up, zoedone not being a popular drink in India, and all the efforts of the company having failed to secure an extended consumption of the non-intoxicating beverage in Hindustan. As the parent company received no less than £25,000 for the price of the patent the shareholders are considerably aggrieved, and an attempt was made to secure the appointment of an independent liquidator. Ultimately a compromise was accepted placing the liquidation under the supervision of the Chancery Division of the Court of Justice. Inasmuch as accusation of fraud and conspiracy were freely bandied about as to the method in which the extra subscriptions were obtained in order to put the company in a position to apply to the Stock Exchange for a settlement, it is well that the liquidation should not be carried on without a strict supervision. It would be a good thing if a brief authoritative statement respecting the floating of subsidiary companies of telegraphs, telephones, electric lights, &c., could be published for the guidance of unwary investors.

## THE VICEROY IN CASHMERE.

JUMMOO, OCT. 22.

At an early hour this morning the Maharajah arrived at the palace to conduct His Excellency to a great battue of the preserved jungle on the banks of the river. For some time a regular fusillade was heard, but this proved to be chiefly in the beat. The bag consisted of a number of pigs, little else being seen except a few jackals and wild cats. At half-past four this afternoon the Viceroy and party start on the first march from Jummoo towards Cashmere. The Maharajah attends a few minutes before the time appointed for the start to conduct His Excellency on an elephant through the city and down to the river, whence the party will ride or walk the remainder of the way, the distance to the first camping-ground at Naugrota being about eight miles. The visit to Jummoo has thus been successfully carried through, the Maharajah having shown a most princely hospitality to his guests, and all ceremonials having been satisfactorily accomplished without the smallest hitch.—*Pioneer*.

## MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, leaves Poona on Monday next for a short tour, during which he will visit the stations of Nusserabad, Mhow, and Malegaon, arriving in Bombay on the 14th November. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Quarter-master-General and Military Secretary.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRIFFITHS, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, will represent the Punjab Frontier Force at the Bangalore camp of exercise.

ON account of the late excessive heavy rain and the state of the country the following troops, we are informed from Poona, have been ordered to postpone their march until further orders:—C-2 Royal Artillery; 2nd Lancers Light Cavalry, from Poona to Deesa; Poona Horse, from Siroor to Poona; 16th Regiment N. I., from Poona to Baroda. The 16th N. I. and 2nd Light Cavalry were to leave Poona on the 1st and the 8th proximo respectively. The Poona Horse was destined to arrive in Poona about the 7th prox.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE ELLIOT VOYLE, late of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, died on the 2nd inst., at the age of fifty-nine. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1841, and in 1845-46 he was engaged in the Sutlej campaign, receiving the medal and clasp for his services. In 1847 he was appointed adjutant and quartermaster of the 6th Battalion of Foot Artillery, serving in that capacity till compelled to take furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, in 1849. He returned to India, and was engaged in the campaign in Burmah in 1852-53. He received the Burmese medal, with clasp for Pegu. In 1855 he was appointed a Commissary of Ordnance of the second class, and placed in charge of the arsenal at Rangoon, where he remained till 1857. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1861, and retired from the service on full pay, with the honorary rank of major-general, on August 1, 1872.

THE Indian Government sailing ship Czarwitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday in tow I. G. steamer Dagmar, from Kurrachee (which port she left on the 21st instant), with the following officers and details:—5 officers, 1 apothecary, 3 Commissariat clerks, 185 European details, 4 women, and 11 children; also 54 native rank and file and 56 followers. The Dagmar also brought 85 followers. The following are the names of officers:—Captain Sratman, Glo'ster Regt., in command of details; Captain and Mrs. Carruthers, Staff Corps; Surg. Baker, I. M. D.; Lieut. Dupuis, N. S. Regt.; and Lieut. C. Yorstoun, 1st Sind Horse.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL HELYAR.—Mr. Langham Coroner, held an inquest on the 4th inst. concerning the death of Colonel Frederick Helyar, who committed suicide at the hotel in Jermyn-street, Piccadilly. The Reverend Hugh Helyar, rector of Sutton Baynham, near Yeovil, Somerset, a brother of the deceased, said Colonel Helyar was about forty-five years of age. He was formerly in the 8th Hussars, and during the Indian Mutiny he received a wound in his head, which had affected his mind. About three months ago he sold some property, and there being a difficulty about getting the money, it had caused him to be very depressed. That was the only reason the witness knew of for his committing the act. He could not say whether he was of sober habits, not having seen much of him for six years. Evidence having been given as to the discovery of the colonel's body in his bed-room, with his brains blown out, the jury returned a verdict of "suicide during a fit of temporary insanity."

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.—The barometric increase noticed yesterday has ceased, and the barometer is falling throughout the whole of India and Burma. The changes are somewhat irregular, but not sufficiently so to alter the general distribution, so that high readings are still reported from the Central Provinces, and relatively low ones from Arracan and the north of the Punjab. The winds are still variable in the north, but are regaining the normal north-easterly and easterly direction elsewhere. Much cloud is reported in the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula, but the sky is moderately clear elsewhere. The weather generally is fine, and the only rain of importance reported is at Gopalpore. The temperature and humidity changes are irregular. Rain to-day:—Gopalpore, 3 inches; slight showers in the south of the Peninsula.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

## THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to learn the progress that had been made in preparing the various exhibits for despatch to Calcutta. Mr. M. Mowat presided, and Mr. J. H. Grant, the special Commissioner, was also present. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to receive a report of their operations from the heads of the departments appointed by Government. Although but very little time was now at their disposal, he was confident that, with an energetic special Commissioner like Mr. Grant, and with the co-operation of members of the Committee, Bombay would be well represented at the Exhibition, not excepting the Bombay mills, for the products of which large space had been secured. Mr. Grant said that quite recently a new departure had been made in this Presidency. The original arrangement was that the Government of India would take upon itself the entire responsibility of the department of products and rough manufactures; and the Bombay Government was asked to make a collection only of art-ware, jewellery, fabrics, and other articles of adornment and luxury. This last-mentioned department had been entrusted to Mr. Griffiths, who had carried it out most effectually. On behalf of Mr. Tyrrel Leith, who was unavoidably absent, Mr. Grant stated that although he has not had sufficient time to do all that he would have wished, he had done all that was in his power to do, and had completed his share of the work. Mr. Grant saw reason to anticipate satisfactory results from what was being done and what they proposed to do, and added his congratulations to those of the president on the fact of Mr. Gordon having consented to continue to act as Secretary to the Committee. Mr. Griffiths reported very satisfactory progress in his department, saying all his exhibits were ready for despatch. Dr. Macdonald, who was entrusted with the section including machinery, agricultural implements, &c., also made a satisfactory report. In conclusion, the chairman expressed his satisfaction, in which those present seemed to participate, at what had already been done; and the proceedings terminated.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was advertised for yesterday, at 3 p.m., but after waiting for some twenty minutes it had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. In all there were twenty-one members present, only four being required to make up the necessary number; but at least half-a-dozen of those in attendance put in an appearance after the Chairman had already declared the meeting to be adjourned. The following are the names of those who were present:—Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E., Chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Merewether, Mr. Leary, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Dr. Malik Cassim, and Messrs. Macfarlane, Kemp, Freeborn, D'Aguiar, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Javerilal Umiashunker, Karsedjee N. Serval, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Dinanath Ragunath Khote, Cursondas Vullubdass, Hassunbhoy Visram, Tribovundas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Narotumdas Vurjeevundas, and Dwarkadas Lullobhoy.

On the Chairman declaring the meeting adjourned, Mr. Geary said that he would like to call attention to the fact that the system adopted by the Corporation in waiting for fifteen minutes for a quorum had not worked well. There had been repeated dissolutions, and those members who were more regular in their attendance, were simply wasting their time by coming there. A certain amount of discredit was brought upon the Corporation by reason of these adjournments for want of a quorum, but the public did not understand that this was because the system—a system which had only been recently introduced. Mr. Geary thought it would be advisable now to revert to the former practice of waiting for thirty instead of fifteen minutes, for a quorum.

The Chairman.—Half an hour, gentlemen, would be rather hard lines for those who are regular in their attendance. It would be simply putting a tax upon attendance.

Dr. Blaney.—I understand Mr. Geary's idea would be fulfilled by our meeting half-an-hour later.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker suggested that since three o'clock had proved to be an inconvenient hour there should be a quorum at four o'clock.

Dr. Blaney observed that during the time that he was the Chairman of the Corporation there were a great many more adjournments of the meetings of the Corporation for want of a quorum than hitherto, in consequence of their then revising the Municipal Act, which necessitated the convening of several short date meetings. It was in consequence of these frequent meetings that half an hour's time was allowed to elapse before the meeting adjourned.

The Chairman observed that the time was reduced to fifteen minutes in the earnest hope that it would ensure better attendance, and that it would make the members alive to the necessity of a regular attendance at the meetings. If it was the opinion of the members that fifteen minutes were too short a time, he would be too glad to increase the duration. It was entirely in the hands of the members of the Corporation in that respect.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked that any extension of the time already fixed upon by them would be a sort punishment imposed upon those of the members who were regular and punctual in their attendance. Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that in future the meeting should be convened at 4 o'clock instead of at 3 o'clock as heretofore.

Mr. Javerilal.—I assure you, Mr. Chairman, you will have greater punctuality in the attendance of members if you will convene the meeting at 4 o'clock.

The Chairman.—I don't agree with you.

Mr. Javerilal observed that if the meeting was convened at 4 o'clock there would be no business transacted, inasmuch as the members never liked to sit out the meetings after 5 o'clock.

The Chairman remarked that the fifteen minutes allowed to elapse for the quorum worked most favourably. (A member.—No, no.) The meeting following such adjourned meeting did not require a quorum.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that he proposed to make a suggestion by way of providing a remedy for the irregularity complained of. If the required quorum of members was not present as in the present instance, the Chairman should adjourn the meeting for about a quarter an hour from that time (laughter), and then according to law there would be no more irregularity necessary, and the deadlock complained of would be removed. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman remarked that no doubt Mr. Nowrojee's suggestion was important, but the law would not permit of its being carried out, as it was definitely mentioned in the Act that the meeting should be adjourned to "some other day."

The Corporation then adjourned.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain G. W. Brady, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Holdich and infant | Mrs Voyle |
| Mrs Burton | Mr C Rivett-Carnac |
| Miss Hall | Mr and Mrs L Rivett-Carnac |
| Mr and Mrs Mackintosh and two children | Mr W Hair |
| | Miss Williams |
| The Rt. Rev the Bishop of Bombay | Mr Payne |
| | Mr Lawrence |
| Major L Conway-Gordon | Mr H McMaster |
| Mrs McIne and infant | Mr Birkelland |
| Mrs E Wilson | Mr Forbes |
| Col Hastings Fraser | Mr F S Deacon |

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J T Menzies

FOR SUEZ—Lady Baring, 3 children, European maid and European nurse.

FOR VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr T S Kennedy and two infants | Mr C B Lynch |
| | Mr W Kurz |

The s. s. Gwalior, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 2nd Nov.:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs D Logan and child | Col W W Goodfellow |

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s.s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 9th Nov.:—

FOR LONDON.

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|---|---|
| Dr and Mrs R Pringle and six children and governess | Major and Mrs Hatchell and child |
| Lady Sandeman | Mrs Boyle's two children and nurse |
| Mrs Gott | Mrs Colvin |
| Mrs Sanford | Lieut J H Bor |
| Miss Wallinger | |
| Col W J Bell | |

The s. s. Mirzapore, Capt. C. J. Perrins, sailing on 23rd Nov.:—

FOR LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Harrington and infant | Mrs Cochrane and child |
| | Mr A L Bridge |

FOR SUEZ—Lord and Lady Wenlock and maid

The s.s. Venetia, Capt. A. B. Daniell, sailing on 30th Nov.:—

FOR BRINDISI—Major W B Birch.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## THE HOSTILE RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SPAIN IN PARIS.

AN extraordinary scene took place in Paris on Saturday (Sept. 29), on the arrival of King Alphonso. M. Grévy is said to have been convinced, ever since the Uhlan incident became known, that if the idea of the King's State visit were persevered in his Majesty would be openly insulted, and suggested that the reception should be of the quietest kind. The President, however, allowed his own judgment to be overruled by M. Jules Ferry, and as M. Grévy's own journal—the *Paix*—announced on Saturday, "in spite of his repugnance, yielded to the representations of M. Jules Ferry to proceed to the station to receive officially the King of Spain."

The *Standard's* correspondent gives the following account of the event:—

PARIS, Sunday Night.

The arrival of the King of Spain yesterday gave rise, as was generally anticipated, to a very painful scandal—the more painful, indeed, because it was impossible to mistake the real feelings of the enormous crowd that took part in the demonstration. Some of the Paris journals attempt to smooth over the unpleasantness of the incident by stating that the population of Paris had no share in, and no sympathy with, the hostile manifestation. This is simply untrue. The crowd which gathered at the Northern Terminus and all the way down the Boulevard Magenta, down the Rue Lafayette to the Boulevard Haussmann, cannot have numbered less than two hundred thousand people. Every class of the population seemed to be represented in it, but the vast majority were bourgeois, small shop-keepers, and well-to-do artisans.

Ever since the Uhlan incident became known every one acquainted with the feeling and temper of the Parisians was convinced that if the idea of the King's State visit were persevered in the Spanish King would be hooted and openly insulted. M. Grevy, who knows his countrymen well, felt that such would be the case, and resisted the idea of going to the station to meet his guest, and suggested that the reception should be of the quietest kind. But the President allowed his own judgment to be overruled by M. Jules Ferry, and all doubts as to the occurrence of a series of scenes, unpleasant and awkward for all parties, were at an end. M. Grevy's own journal—*La Paix*—announced yesterday morning that "in spite of his repugnance, President Grevy had yielded to the representations of M. Jules Ferry to proceed to the station to receive officially the King of Spain." The publication of this paragraph was too significant to be overlooked, and by three o'clock the streets and squares from the Northern Terminus to within a short distance of the New Opera were filled with dense crowds. Every window and roof was thronged with spectators. There was a large force of police in attendance, and they had no difficulty in keeping a road open for the carriages. Inside the station, which was decorated with flags, flowers, and velvet hangings, a guard of honour of infantry was drawn up, while two squadrons of Cuirassiers formed in line outside. President Grevy and his Ministers seemed frigid in their attitude to each other. The President of the Republic seemed to think that M. Ferry had not treated him with proper respect by not receiving him as he alighted from his carriage. Outside the crowd was perfectly silent and well-conducted, the only noise being that made by the hawkers of a vulgar squib about "*Le Roi Uhlan.*"

Exactly at ten minutes to four the booming of a gun caused a thrill to pass through the crowd; and as each succeeding report told of a salute of one hundred and one guns being fired, the excitement of the crowd perceptibly increased.

When through the open door under the verandah the slight figure of the King in uniform was seen by the side of the burly form of President Grevy, there arose a perfect tempest of hissing, mingled with cries of '*A bas le Uhlan!*' The King entered his carriage followed by M. Jules Ferry and M. Challemel-Lacour, the Cuirassiers rapidly placed a barrier of steel between the cortege and the now surging and violently excited mob, and the procession drove off rapidly. But volleys upon volleys of hisses, and cries of '*A bas le Uhlan!*' followed it all the way down the Rue Lafayette. At the steep, uneven open space in front of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, one of the horses stumbled and fell, and this caused some slight confusion of which the crowd took advantage to press close to the carriages, hissing, shouting, and shaking their fists. The cortege then swept away at a rapid rate, taking only eighteen minutes to get from the Northern Terminus to the Embassy in the Rue St. Dominique. It has been justly observed that the Royal progress through the city was more like a flight from a crowd of hostile pursuers than anything else. It certainly bore no sort of resemblance to a State entry, and there was no mistaking the animus and earnestness of the yells of execration which pursued the luckless Monarch for nearly a mile of his way. On the Place de la Concorde the cortege was received in silence. It is said that in the Rue St. Dominique there were a few cries of 'Vive le Roi!' After remaining about an hour closeted with his Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de la Vega Armijo, the King again sallied forth to pay a State visit to M. Grevy at the Elysee. There was a guard of honour in the Court-yard of the Embassy but no escort, and thus a disagreeable incident occurred which might have been prevented by a troop of horse. A crowd of roughs made a rush at the horses' heads, hissing and shouting, '*A bas Alphonse!*' '*A bas le Uhlan!*' A woman flung her umbrella at the King, but it did not hit him. An attempt to throw stones at the carriage was defeated by M. Lamouroux, who was very roughly handled by the mob, and was with difficulty rescued from their hands. Meanwhile large crowds blocked up the Faubourg St. Honore to witness the arrival of the King, but the Royal carriage drove down the Avenue Marigny, where, when close to the palace, the king was again mobbed and insulted. The visit did not last long. At half-past six the Corps Diplomatique waited on his Majesty in full dress, and after a short *levée* the king went to dinner with the Duke de Fernan Nunez, and retired early.

Considerable agitation was noticeable during the evening on the Boulevards and in the central quarters of the town. A band of three hundred roughs, carrying an old Prussian helmet on the top of a pole, and shouting, "*A bas le Uhlan,*" were dispersed by the police as they were marching in the direction of the Embassy. All kinds of alarming rumours were current, one being that the King had determined to leave Paris to-day with the whole Staff of the Spanish Embassy. This, of course, was a fiction. But though the expression of its feeling by the mob may not become a direct subject of diplomatic communication, it cannot be doubted that it must have no small influence on the relations between France and Spain and France and Germany.

This morning the King of Spain and his suite attended Divine service at one of the side chapels in the church of Ste. Clotilde, but the shooting party that was to have come off at Rambouillet was postponed owing to the unfavourable weather. It is, according to present arrangements, to take place to-morrow.

After attending Mass King Alfonso went to lunch with his father, Don Francis d'Assisi, at the Chateau d'Epinay, and paid a visit to the daughter of the Duke Nemours, Princess Louise of Orleans.

The majority of the papers condemn yesterday's demonstration as unpatriotic, injudicious, and damaging, but there are notable exceptions. M. Clemenceau's paper, *La Justice*, points out that as the King chose to come to Paris after offering France a deliberate and premeditated insult at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, his reception was only what was to be expected. There was nothing premeditated in the manifestation to vary Marshal MacMahon's famous phrase, "*Les soufflets sont partis tout seuls!*" The *Dix-Neuvieme Siecle*, which is unquestionably moderate, while regretting that the people should have lost their self-control, remarks that there was no reason why the manifestation should have taken any one by surprise. The *Figaro* and other papers say it was only the *voyoucratie, canaille*, in a word, that yesterday hissed the "*Roi Uhlan.*" No doubt there were some roughs in the large gathering, but the bulk of the croud belonged to that lower middle class which is just now paramount. Their demonstration was foolish and altogether reprehensible, but, after all, Frenchmen cannot be expected to be utterly devoid of human feeling, and when they read in their morning papers the accounts of the inauguration of the monument on the Niederwald, commemorating their defeats from Leipsic to Sedan, they could hardly be expected to receive with composure in the afternoon a Prince whose latest honorary distinction was the acceptance of the colonelcy of a Uhlan regiment quartered at Strasbur

made up its mind as to the answer it has to make."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on the same night, says:—"The Ministers in Council to-day are said to have decided to recommend the King to convoke Parliament as soon as possible. Senor Sagasta has convinced his colleagues that it was indispensable to postpone the contemplated modification in the Cabinet until after the debates on the Address, in order to give the Government time to carry on negotiations with France on the question of the reparation expected by all the Spanish Royalists. The Ministers have declined to give any information on the form the reclamations will take, but it is probable the Ambassador will be recalled soon."

### SPAIN'S DEMAND FOR REDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The *Figaro* and *Gaulois* state that the Duke of Fernan-Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador, called upon M. Jules Ferry and M. Challemel-Lacour yesterday and handed to them a Note setting forth the grievances of the Spanish Government owing to the incidents on the occasion of King Alphonso's arrival in Paris, and demanding the punishment of the authors of the manifestation, and that satisfaction be given to Spain in proportion to the gravity of the outrage. It is added that these demands were very well received by the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Ferry confirmed yesterday with President Grevy.

Later.—The reported withdrawal from the Cabinet of General Thibaudin, the War Minister, is confirmed. His resignation has been accepted by President Grevy.

("CENTRAL NEWS" TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Friday morning.—It is stated that the Duke de Fernan-Nunez has telegraphed to Madrid that MM. Ferry and Challemel-Lacour have promised immediate consideration of the demands of the Spanish Cabinet.

The *Republique Française* publishes a Note, believed to be semi official, declaring that the really grave feature in Saturday's demonstration was the connection of M. Wilson and General Thibaudin with the manifestations. President Grevy, continues the note, being aware that such a state of things cannot continue, has charged M. Ferry to request General Thibaudin to resign.

MADRID, Friday morning.—According to information which has reached here from Saragossa, a crowd of persons, excited by the insults offered to King Alphonso in Paris, threw stones yesterday at the French Consulate at Saragossa. Further violence was threatened, but the police quickly dispersed the crowd. I have the best authority for stating that the Duke de Fernan-Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has telegraphed to his Government here announcing that he yesterday had a conference with M. Challemel-Lacour, who informed him that he should advise the Council to sanction the official publication of the apology made by President Grevy to King Alphonso, and also to undertake the prosecution of the ringleaders of the mob in last Saturday's manifestation.

### GERMAN OPINIONS.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Berlin telegraphed on Monday night:—"As the newspapers do not appear here on Monday morning, it was not till this afternoon, when the evening editions came out, that the scandalous circumstances attending the visit of King Alfonso to Paris became known in this capital. The conduct of the Royal traveller in consenting to stay over yesterday in Paris only after the amplest apology had been tendered by President Grevy is here unanimously approved; and he is considered to have been fully justified in not prolonging his stay beyond this morning after the French President had informed his Majesty of the powerlessness of the Executive to prevent a repetition of such brutal and barbarous discourtesy on the part of the populace. The voice of the Berlin Press is unanimous in condemning the insults put by the *canaille* of the French capital upon the young Sovereign, whose visit to that city was intended to show his earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations not with Germany only, but particularly with his French neighbours. The Ministerial organ here, the *Norddeutsche*, after describing in detail the hostile reception of the King in Paris, restricts its comments for the present to an expression of astonishment that France could have so shamefully outraged the commonest laws of hospitality. The *Kreuz Zeitung* regards the event as demonstrating the fact that "certain circles in Paris had resolved to make political capital out of the Spanish King's appointment to the honorary Colonelcy of a Prussian Regiment—a incident to which they attach a weight utterly disproportionate to its intrinsic importance. Europe will not forget the episode, though regarding it as rather of pathological than political significance. It is certain that at the German head-quarters, by the bestowal of an Uhlan regiment on the Spanish Sovereign, it was never intended to raise an international question. Prince Bismarck, whose hand is commonly traced in the affair, certainly had nothing whatever to do with the choice of the regiment. If the French papers are justified in interpreting this as a provocation to France, then Europe would have had far greater reason to regard it as a challenge on the part of France that she should appoint as Minister of War a man who had broken his word of honour to Germany. That Germany intends no challenge to France is sufficiently proved in the eyes of all Europe by the recent Niederwald festival which was held for the celebration not only of the unity, but of the peace policy of Germany. France may not find it agreeable that the European relations one after another should be approaching the Pacific Alliance of Central Europe; but, at any rate, the treatment King Alfonso has received at the hands of the Parisian mob is not calculated to win over the European Monarchies to the side of France.

"In influential circles in Berlin the event has naturally produced great indignation, but no great surprise. Though the insults heaped on the head of the young Spanish Sovereign are of course really aimed at Germany, I understand that the German Government will take no diplomatic notice of the matter whatever."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 5 says:—"There is a curious telegram in the papers this morning, variously attributed to the *Gaulois* and the *Vossische Zeitung*, to the effect that the German Emperor has telegraphed to the King of Spain as follows:—'I deplore the insult levelled against you in Paris. I am, however, fully aware that it was meant far more than for you. Of course if this were true, it would be serious indeed. But Emperors are not so ready to appropriate insults—unless they desire a *casus belli*, which Germany does not—as to justify a belief in the authenticity of this telegram. No doubt that is what is felt in Berlin; but it by no means follows that therefore it must have been telegraphed to Madrid."

### MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

A MINISTERIAL crisis is now said to exist in France, though it is said in some quarters that it will be postponed until the reassembling of the Chambers. The conflict is said to be between the President of the Republic and his Prime Minister. On Tuesday, M. Ferry is stated to have taken to the President some numbers of M. Wilson's journal, the *Petite France*, and asked whether M. Grévy thought it constitutional that his son-in-law, who lived under his roof, should continue to inspire a journal hostile to his Ministers. M. Grévy replied that at his age he could not separate himself from his only child, his daughter Mdme. Wilson, and that if he sent her husband away she would go with him. He further pleaded that M. Wilson was entitled as a citizen and deputy to the independence of his opinions. M. Ferry then tendered his resignation, but the President refused to accept it, and ultimately it was agreed that matters should, until the meeting of the Parliament, remain in *statu quo*. As to M. Grévy, his mind is said to be fully made up. "The Chamber will have to judge between M. Ferry and himself, and if the Ministry carry the day M. Grévy will issue a message and retire into private life." On Wednesday M. Ferry had another interview with M. Grévy, and, it is reported, insisted that General Thibaudin should retire immediately, as a *sine qua non* condition of himself and his colleagues remaining office until the Chambers meet. The *Siècle*, however, denies the accuracy of many of the above statements, and affirms that the President still has the same confidence in the present Cabinet, and the agreement between the Chief of the State and the Ministers is as complete as at the time of their acceptance of office. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* also thinks it would be rash to infer that any serious antagonism exists between the President and the Prime Minister. M. Ferry speaks of M. Grévy with the utmost respect and consideration, while M. Grévy, in turn, though thinking M. Ferry somewhat lacking in suppleness, has a decided esteem for him, knowing that he can rely on his loyal co-operation, and if he defends General Thibaudin he will certainly refuse to mix himself up in any intrigues aiming at M. Ferry's overthrow.

### FRANCE AND TONGKING.

NO reply had been received at the Chinese Embassy up to the date the English mail left (Oct. 5), to the French Memorandum, and the *Standard's* correspondent at Paris is informed that probably the Pekin Cabinet are in all the less hurry to forward it because M. Tricou must have learned the sentiments of the Chinese Government concerning it, and has certainly not allowed his chief at the Quai d'Orsay to remain in ignorance on that point. The correspondent adds:—"It must not be expected that China will make any concessions to France in regard to the absolute control over the Red River which she claims as hers, and which she considers of vital importance. From what I gather, she would consent to almost any other concessions, and would give guarantees that the river should be opened to international commerce, but she would not sign a document which placed the Red River in the hands of any single Power." The *Figaro* believes that M. Ferry has reconsidered his first concessions, and now declines to cede the northern provinces of Tongking purely and simply to China, but is willing to neutralize them, and to grant them a semi-Chinese and semi-Annamite administration. "The Government," adds the journal, "have received a telegram from M. Tricou stating that no serious preparations for war are being made in China, and that the idea of possible hostilities had been badly received in the southern provinces and entirely repudiated by the Council of the Empire. Our Consuls and missionaries estimate the number of soldiers effectively armed in the European style which China could send to Tongking at less than 20,000. The Chinese fleet would, moreover, be incapable of withstanding the fire of our squadron. China's resistance to France is chiefly due to the support she receives from a foreign Power, who is interested in limiting our influence wherever she fears our competition."

M. Champeaux, the French representative at Hué, has obtained from the Annamite Government the despatch of the two chief Ministers with instructions to superintend the disbanding of the Annamite troops who have not yet made their submission. The French Legation at Hué was guarded by a detachment of marine infantry.

The Exchange Company's correspondent at Paris telegraphed on Friday, the 5th instant:—From a conversation I had this morning with a member of the Ferry Cabinet I learn that the French Government have little hope of coming to an understanding with China until a decisive blow is struck in Tongking. He believes that when the French troops have taken Sontay and crushed the Black Flags the Peking Government will be more amenable to what he calls reason. He did not, however, disguise the fact that the crushing of the Black Flags would be no easy task, owing to the support they receive from China; but he assured me that the Government were resolved to push on the campaign with the greatest energy in order to obtain the desired result. He incidentally expressed his opinion that the resistance of China was due in a great measure to the encouragement of England, who, he added, was perhaps the real arbiter in the question.

### THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

ACCORDING to the last mail from Réunion received in London before the mail left, the Hovas maintained their positions a few kilometres from Tamatave, but have ceased to harass the French. They apparently desire to effect a communication between Antananarivo and the sea by Murondava, a point on the west coast to the south of Majunga. On July 17 they occupied Murondava and ordered the French residents to depart. The latter accordingly took refuge on the small Isle of Belis, and a French ship had left Nossi Be to assist them. The Hova commandant at Makabo had offered 100 piastres reward for the slaughter of the captain of any French man-of-war, and 1,000 piastres for wrecking or burning a vessel, while he had prohibited the furnishing of any supplies to the French, on pain of death of confiscation.

At Tamatave the French troops were in good health, but at Majunga they were suffering from fever. Both garrisons were virtually blockaded by the Hovas and incapable of making any movement, while the Hovas showed as disposition to open negotiations. The arrival of reinforcements was impatiently awaited by the French.

### THE FEELING AGAINST EUROPEANS IN CHINA.

THE following telegram has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

"Hongkong, Oct. 3.

"I have just returned from Canton. Affairs there are in a very critical condition. The populace is greatly excited over the result of the Logan trial. Communications between the English concession and the city is entirely cut off. Incendiary placards are posted on the walls of the Viceroy's palace daily, and daily torn down by the police. They proclaim that should the French fleet threaten an attack, the mob first of all will kill all foreigners, and then destroy their property. The mob is ripe for rebellion. Mandarins of the highest rank are insulted and spat at in going through the city. Troops are being drawn from the outlying forts to guard the palace of the Viceroy. The foreign concession is safe, under the cover of six gunboats, including the United States ship Palms. The Junta is expected in a few days. Last Saturday the Viceroy's interpreter called on me at the residence of Mr. Seymour, the American Consul, bringing me an invitation to an audience at the palace on Monday afternoon. Subsequently I was requested not to come as the Viceroy could not guarantee my safety in a journey through the city. Much uneasiness is felt for foreigners elsewhere. Even at Hongkong precautions have been adopted. Arms for volunteers have been deposited in two banks, and the night patrols have been increased."

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct 25.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt. Notification, Genl. Dept., No. 3078, dated 21st Aug. last, H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to nominate Surg.-Major T. S. Weir to serve as an additional Member of the Committee formed for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in Dec. next.

Surgn. A. Milne, M.B., is appointed to act as Civil Surgn., Dhulia, during the absence of Surgn. H. W. B. Boyd, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following notice received by the Director of the Indian Marine from the Master Attendant, Administrative Department, Madras, is published for general information:—"As the new mouth of the river has shifted further to the south, Commanders of vessels are informed that the anchorage, until further notice, will be with the Light-house bearing N.E. to N.E. by N. in 4½ to 5 fathoms low water."

The following information received from the Collr. of Salt Revenue is published for general information:—"The S.W. or Elephant Island buoy, Karwar, has been replaced in position."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn. A. Milne, M.B., I. M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt. in the Civil Dept.

Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, 2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt., is appointed a Probationer for the B. S. C., with effect from 14th Sept. last.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Sandwith, S.C., 2nd in Command, 26th N. I.

The following appointment on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Govr. has been made, from 22nd Oct. 1883:—Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, East Yorkshire Regt., to be Actg. Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Govr. till further orders, vice Lieut. the Hon. G. Fitzroy Somerset, proceeded to England on general leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. G. Selby is granted leave of absence for one month without pay from the date on which he makes over charge of the duties of Principal of the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar to Mr. C. Macnaghten.

Mr. Krishnaji Bapuji Nipadkar has been appointed to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sangameshvar in the Ratnagherry Dist., from 26th ult.

The Hon. the Actg. Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has granted to Mr. C. E. Fox, Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, privilege leave of absence from 23rd Oct. to 20th Dec., both days inclusive.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon. the Actg. Chief Justice:—Mr. G. H. Farran, Assist. Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assist. Taxing Master, High Court, to act for Mr. Fox during his absence, or until further orders; Mr. A. K. Oliver to continue to act as Assist. Comr. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Master, High Court, until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major G Waters received charge of the duties of Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College on 4th instant.

Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite having resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College on 3rd inst., the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him by Govt. Notification dated 19th Feb. 1883, is cancelled.

Messrs. F. G. Selby and Chester Macnaghten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, on 13th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. P. Lobo, Head Accountant to the Collr. of Kurrachee, and substantive pro tem, Depy Collr. of the sixth Grade from 3rd May to 7th Sept.

Mr. H. R. Cooke, G. S., acted as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Satara and Dist. Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, from 28th Aug. to 11th Sept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. Drew, Assist. Engr., Second Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Railway Dept.

Lieut. E. A. Waller, R. E., Assist. Engr., First Grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in the P. W. Code.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATION, &c.

Mr. W. W. Loch, Assist. Collr., Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three weeks from 10th Nov.

Rao Saheb Pranlal Harkisondas, Probationary Third Grade Mamlatdar, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. Motilal Chunilal delivered over and Mr. Bahmanjee Eduljee received charge of the office of of Dist. Depy. Collr., Kaira, on 18th Oct.

Mr. Kashinath Vinayek is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Taluka Amalner in the Khandesh Dist., during the absence on special duty of Rao Saheb Pralhad Krishna Shahane.

Mr. Luxuman Moreshwar Deshpande is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Taluka Bhimthadi in the Poona Dist. during the absence of Rao Saheb Anant Abaji Moseker on special Forest duty.

The appointment of Khan Saheb Abdul Feroz to be pro tem. Sixth Grade Police Inspr. in the Khandesh Dist. is cancelled, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam, Inspr. of Police, Ahmednagar, is, at his own request, transferred to the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Alsingrao Narsinh, Fifth Grade Inspr., will, on being relieved of duties in the Dharwar Dist., proceed to Ahmednagar to fill the vacancy in that Dist.

Messrs. H. Ommanney and W. H. Propert respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr. and Dist. Magte., Political Agent and Dist. Registrar, Khandesh, on 16th Oct.

Surgs. F. Burness and H. B. Briggs respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surg., Satara, on 16th Oct.

Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Moreshwar Kelkar received charge of the office of Assist. Comrs. Southern Divn., on 16th Oct.

Messrs. R. E. Candy and G. W. Vidal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kanara, on 8th Oct.

Surgs. T. Burness and H. B. Briggs respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara Dist. Jail on 16th Oct.

Mr. D. C. Johnstone, Asst. Collr. of Belgaum, and Mr. R. Ryan, Dist. Forest Officer, Belgaum, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist. Forest Office, Belgaum, on 8th Oct.


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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Thakersey Mooljee's Cloth Market, the stock in trade of Thukar Premjee Narayan & Co., disso ving their partnership, the same consists of white, coloured and silk piece-goods, alpaca and woollen piece-goods, &c.

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Bombay, 26th October, 1883.

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SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs. H. WILMSON & Co at No. 3, Meadow-street, of valuable fancy articles in variety, great novelty, the electric bell apparatus; new patent apparatus for photograps; opera and field glasses; splendid pier glasses (well worth attention); excellent flower vases; rich oil paintings; gold watches, clocks, time pieces, chains, rings, guards, lockets, bracelets, studs buttons, fancy inkstands, sweet toned musical boxes, 8 airs, which is and dancing dolls, carriage lamps, carriage and riding whips, walking sticks with lanterns, monocles, stereoscope, antoscope, kaleidoscope, reflectoscope, astronomical lunet, lady's fancy dressing and work bags with mirrors, fancy presentation boxes, tool chests, children's vases, best plated tea and coffee services, spoons and forks, rich photo albums, fancy photo frames, revolver, cigar cases, meerschaum pipes and bowls, cigarette and cigar cases, fancy toilet boxes, patent table covers and plate mats, aneroid barometer, presentation milk jugs nail, tooth, shaving, and coat brushes, slate paper weights.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1883, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the stock in trade of the above establishment, which is well worth attention.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1883.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auctionrooms, valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by Allison and Sons, 6, 8, 12, 15, light chandeliers, 2, 3, 5, lights, hanging, single light wall-shades with lustres, 1, 2, and 4 light hanging kerosine-oil lamps, hanging vase lamps large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome carpets, &c. The same comprises blackwood and teakwood and gilt furniture, such as drawing-room, round, writing, oval, pier and dressing tables, conversation, sofa, reclining and hall couches, drawing-room, easy, rocking, reclining, lady's folding, baby's, and Madras-pattern arm and without-arm chairs, writing and oval tables with marble tops, large-size pier glasses in gilt frames, blackwood bedsteads, wardrobe, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, almira, cheval and dressing glasses, teapoys, baby's cradle, hat and bookstands, chiffoniers, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, chandeliers, argandlamps, vase lamps, wall shades, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamps, large size musical box playing 12 airs, a handsome sewing machine, &c.

The above property is now on view.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Dhewbux.

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SALE OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the ground to the north of the Town Hall, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of railway materials, consisting of axles with wheels, trollies, bearing plates, &c., &c. Also 4 bull dredgers.

SALE OF DAMAGED STEEL HOOPS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a shed at Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—
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About 1,100 bundles steel hoop, damaged by sea water. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited—

A quantity of teak scantlings of various sizes; also cuttings and slates in small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Doongersy-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and porcelainware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by A. Doring and Co., handsome rich table ornaments, handsome olcographs, real Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Captain W. Downing. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, coffee and breakfast services, best plated cruet and table stands, Burmese cut glass dishes, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, butter pot, round waiter, tea pot, table candlesticks, reading lamps, plated 5 light candelabras, Mappin's table cutlery, handsome french-polished carved and plain backwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables, in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier, round, oval, writing and Madras-pattern dressing and washhand tables with or writing marble tops, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, lady's, and Madras-pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, conversation and reclining couches, richly carved oval table and teapoys, chiffoniers with mirror glasses, handsome ornament stands, toilet and hat stand, marble-top teapoys, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by J. G. Doring and Co., handsome iron spring bedsteads, handsome carved wardrobe, double and single door almyras, dressing and cheval glasses, double and single screens, chest-of-drawers, sofa and cupboard, bronze and plated hanging lamps, kerosine, oil lamps, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome olcographs, pier glasses in gilt frames, real Brussels carpets, fender, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Fort Press Company's premises, Tamarind-lane, Fort, close to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.'s offices, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. J. WILLIAMSON, Esq. The same comprises glassware dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle stands, curry dishes, teapot, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining, drawing-room, pier, side oval, round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, lady's, low, folding, rocking and without-arm chairs, small sideboard, pier and round tables with marble top, chiffoniers, teapoys, iron bedsteads, single cot, chest-of-drawers, cheval glass, folding screen, wardrobe handsome flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, in the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hudson and Co., the valuable stock-in-trade of the late BIJANJEE VERJEE, consisting of hanging chandeliers and argand 1 to 20 lights, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, plated candlesticks and candelabras, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear in to morrow's paper.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Bai Nawazbai, daughter of Cursetjee Bomanjee Punthaky, consisting of blackwood round table, sofa couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, writing table, chiffoniers, sidetable, almyra, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, screens, clock by James McCabe, musical box, Chubbs' double door safe, vase lamps, hanging chandeliers, glassware, brass and copper utensils, china silk, 1 sociable by Kesterton, brougham, single harness, &c.

The effects of the late Dewaleebai, widow, consisting of copper and brass utensils, hanging and gas and lamps, vase lamps, glassware, and sundries.

SALE of Piece-goods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar-treet, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, prints and dhoties, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On a day to be appointed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by order of Messrs. Geo. Jennings and Co., by Public Auction, at No. 4, Apollo-street, several newly arrived consignments of English and Continental goods, comprising best electro plated ware, tea and coffee services, cruets, butter pots, spoons and forks, &c., &c., &c., complete table services, of plain and richly engraved glassware in new patterns, suspension and table lamps, table cutlery, pen and pocket knives, padlocks, painters' and domestic brushes, trays, fancy candlesticks, bells, field and opera glasses, mirrors, albums, bracelets, pipes, folding bedsteads, butchers' knives, besides a variety of new fancy ornamental articles, crystal chandeliers, glass filters, English saddles and bridles, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1883.

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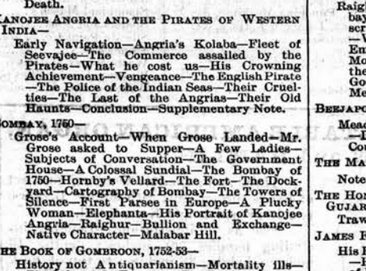

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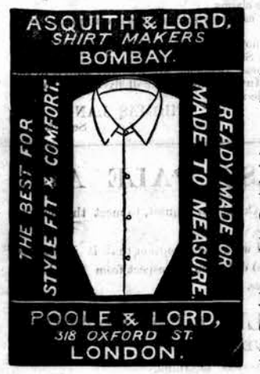


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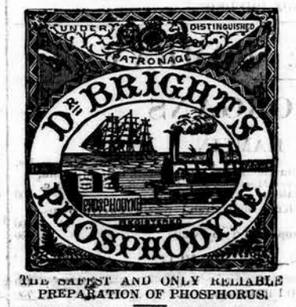


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